The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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SEVEN MEN KILLED.

Glucose Factory Explodes and Wrecked at Geneva, Ill.

TWO OTHERS INJURED.

Marvelous Escape of Nearly One Hundred Workmen.

CAUSE STILL A MYSTERY.

Supposed to Have Been Due to Acid in a Converter.

HEAVY LOSS TO THE POPE COMPANY

GENEVA, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—Seven workmen were instantly killed and several others injured by an explosion early this afternoon of one of the converters in the factory of the Charles Pope Glucose company. The names of the dead and injured are as follows:

The Dead.

ANDERSEN, ALFRED, 30 year old, leaves wife and two children; scalded.
ANDERSON, VICTOR, 30 years old, single; crushed by falling timber.
ELM, CHARLES, 25 years old, single; scalded.
KELSORG, ANDREW, 55 years old, leaves wife and four children; scalded.
SHORT, LARRY, 30 years old, leaves wife and one child; crushed.
STROM, ALFRED, 35 years old, leaves wife and four children.
JOHNSON, GUS, leaves family in Sweden; supposed to be buried beneath the ruins.

The Injured.

PEARSON, ANDREW, right arm broken, will probably recover.
ROBERTSON, Gus, scalded about the head and body.

The explosion occurred at 2:15 p. m., when about 100 men of the 150 employd were in the building. It is almost a miracle that more were not killed, and a still greater mystery that only two were injured. The four upper stories of the south half of the structure, which is six stories high, were completely demolished, the great wooden pillars and cross beams being shattered as if a cyclone had given one end of the structure a twist. The brick walls were blown out the first floor up, and the floors and heavy machinery came to the second floor with a crash. They did not go through the first floor, where the engines are located, excepting at one spot, about ten feet square.

The calamity came so suddenly and with such irresistible force that it was impossible to determine at first how serious it had been. The deafening roar, the dense mass of smoke and dust from the walls that followed directly in its wake, and the general expectation that the fire would break out caused a consternation and panic among the men. They dashed wildly about for a means of egress, with the great structure apparently crumbling about their heads. It was only enough many must be buried beneath the debris, and while some directed their efforts to their possible relief others rushed away to the neighboring towns to summon such medical aid as was available and a half a dozen physicians were soon on the ground, but their skill came too late. The only man whose injuries were really serious had passed without a respite beyond all human aid.

The cause of the explosion seems to be unknown, beyond the fact that it was one of the converters that blew up in the refinery, which occupied the large end of the structure, in the room on the third floor, where the converters and filters are located. There is some reason to believe, however, that there was a too free use of muriatic acid used in the solution in one of the converters.

Alfred Anderson, the man who had charge of the converter, was the only person who probably could tell what caused the explosion. He was no doubt instantly killed.

Manager Pope Saw Nothing Wrong.

C. E. Pope, the manager of the mill and the son of the President, was in the room where the converters were located and left the building just a moment before the explosion. He says that everything was all right when he examined the converters and talked with Anderson.

Most of the men were employed in the shipping room on the first floors, and the balance were scattered about the structure. The latter worked in pairs, and, with the exception of the men in the converting-rooms and at the filters, did not remain long in one place. They were mostly Swedish laborers, there not being many skilled men.

Heard Throughout the City.

The explosion was plainly heard or felt in every portion of the city, shattering window glass in the school building four blocks away and shaking goods off the shelves in many of the business houses. The people rushed to the river bank in the lowest part of the town, where the factory is located. Immense volumes of smoke and the blowing of the factory whistles indicated the scene of the disaster. The hook and ladder company soon came dashing along and everybody expected to see flames following the explosion.

It was at once apparent, however, that no fire was to be feared as the five boilers were found to be uninjured.

Wives and members of the family of the workmen who were known to be in the building were conspicuous in the crowd. The vagueness of the extent of the disaster, coupled with the general belief that all the men had lost their lives, added to their terrors, and their fearful distress was hardly less tragic than the scene of the disaster itself. Their pathetic appeals for help for their beloved ones, in face of the absolute impossibility of any assistance being of any benefit at that time, kept the crowd in a constant agitation.

Five freight cars were standing on the sidetrack. These were crushed to the ground.

Under the direction of Supt. Higgins a relief party were soon formed. The unfortunate men under the fallen walls and those under the freight cars were found to have been instantly killed. Victor Anderson, who was unloading corn from one of the cars, was also astricated, but life was gone.

On the top story, with his head and arm protruding, but lifeless, could be recognized Larry Short. He was taken into a coal office near by, which had been made into a temporary morgue.

Alfred Anderson, who was the foreman of the filter tanks, and his helper were both hauled out of the building and their bodies were taken from the car wreckage.

Andrew Kelborg was taken out alive, but died within an hour. The flesh dropped from his arms and limbs, scalded by the steam and boiling liquids.

On the east wall could be seen another unfortunate who was making motions with his hands, but was dead before the men could reach him.

One man was blown through a third-story window, but fortunately escaped without serious injury. Frank Ring, who was on the sixth floor, also escaped in some inexplicable way.

All the bodies were finally recovered except that of Gus Johnson.

Coroner Putnam arrived from Aurora about 5 o'clock in the evening. He impaneled a jury which viewed the bodies and adjourned until tomorrow morning, when the inquest will be resumed. The jurors are: P. T. Bartholomew, W. W. Ormsley, J. V. Kendall, C. W. Bailey, George Peck, and O. Sheldon.

Cause of the Explosion.

The cause of the explosion was a matter of much conjecture at first. Mr. Rolfe, the chemist, said it was the converter. This is a huge copper boiler, about fifteen feet in length and ten feet in diameter. Its use was to convert the starch into glucose and its explosion could be accounted for in several ways.

Through neglect the pressure could explode it, or becoming corroded the sides would wear away, and, as a high pressure was kept constantly on, the weakened part might give away.

The building is a total wreck. It was six stories high, built of brick, and was one of the best equipped factory plants in the Northwest, its value being placed at $500,000. All of the stock of the factory was owned by the Pope family, Charles I. Pope being the President, with offices at No. 120 Washington street, Chicago. A huge elevator had just been completed capable of holding 160,000 bushels of corn. This was uninjured.

A special train brought Mr. Pope and his son Will from Chicago, and Mr. Pope was soon taking personal supervision of the work of rescue.

A similar factory owned by the same company is located at Venice, Ill., opposite St. Louis, and, with the two plants, this company was the largest manufacturer of glucose in the country.

All of the workmen are Swedes, who will be temporarily thrown out of employment.

It was reported on the street that the factory carried no insurance whatever, but it was learned later that it was insured against fire for $100,000.

No blame can be attached to any one, as the explosion came without warning, and those who might possibly have explained the cause did not live to tell it.

Statement by Mr. Pope.

Charles Pope said this evening:

I have no idea what caused the explosion. All we know is that one of the converters blew up. There were no explosives in the building, and the only acid there was was three carboys of muriatic acid, which is not an explosive. I never knew of a similar accident in a glucose factory. The heavy loss is the machinery, which was expensive. Most of the machinery was in the damaged portion of the building. The loss on it will be $140,000, while the loss on the building is probably less than $10,000.

NINE LIVES LOST IN LAKE ERIE.

Schooner Pelican and Dredge Continental Sunk by a Gale.

CONNEAUT, O., May 17.—The rush of high water down Conneaut River into the channel carried the dredge Continental and the tug Richards into the lake this morning, where they were hopelessly beaten about by the breakers. The dredge finally sank 400 feet northeast of the pier, with all on board. The people drowned are:

FIFE, JAMES, Conneaut, fireman.
HOTT, MRS. MAGGIE, Cleveland, cook.
GEORGE (last name unknown), engineer Cleveland.
PETER (last name unknown), craneman, Cleveland.
WATCHMAN, unknown, Cleveland.
WILSON, CAPT. ARTHUR, Detroit.

The tug stranded on a sandbar east of the pier and the crew escaped.

ASHTABULA, O., May 17.—The schooner Pelican foundered off the piers in last night's gale. Three of the crew of seven men were drowned. The lost are:

ERICKSON, JOHN, sailor, Cleveland.
KNIGHT, JOHN E., sailor, Cleveland.
NELSON, PETER, first mate, Cleveland.

Capt. Grey of the Pelican had his right hand badly crushed. Capt. Elliott, one of the rescued, also had his arm hurt. The wreck lies in 45 feet of water half a mile from the end of the pier. The Pelican will probably not be raised. The hull is insured with Smith, Davis & Co. of Buffalo for $12,500, divided as follows: Orient, $5,500; Security, $5,000; Greenwich, $1,000; St. Paul, $1,000.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 17.—In last night's gale on Lake Huron the schooner Lem Ellsworth dragged its anchors and went ashore at Point Crescent. Tugs will go to its rescue as soon as the storm abates. Henry Weineman, owner of the boat, reached here from Detroit, but he has heard nothing of its condition or the situation of its crew. It was valued at $6,000.

ERIE, Pa., May 17.—The steamer India ran on the reef today five miles east of Erie. The life-saving crew has gone to it. The India belongs to the Anchor line, and was bound from Buffalo to Duluth. It has a limited number of passengers on board. Particulars are meager tonight, but there are fears for the steamer's safety.

LIGHTS GO OUT AT TATTERSALL'S.

British Military Show Stopped by an Absence of Illumination.

No performance of the military tournament at Tattersall's was given last evening owing to the fact that the engines working the electric dynamos in the building gave out just as the performance was about to open. Spectators groped their way out, but were stopped at the box office, where the price of their admission and ample apology were given. This incident will be an element in the claim for damages made by the Tournament company against the Tattersall company for failure to fulfill the contract in the proper completion of the building. The suit for damages has already been instituted.

The Tattersall people have filed a distress warrant for $8,000 claimed as rent for the two weeks' occupancy by the Tournament company. The tournament people put up a $16,000 bond and filed a counter-suit for damages. The usual performance will be given this evening and Saturday the Duke of Veragua and party will visit the show.

CHIEFS OF POLICE WILL MEET TODAY.

Conservators of the Peace from Many Cities Gather in Chicago.

Chiefs of Police from some of the largest cities of the country will assemble this morning in the Council Chamber at the City Hall for the purpose of forming a national association, the object being to secure more uniform practices and to devise means of better caring for criminals. The meeting is the first of its kind. Yesterday many of the officers arrived in the city and called upon Chief McClaughry. Among them were A. B. Connolly of Atlanta, Ga.; W. S. Seavoy of Omaha, who called the meeting and will probably be its Chairman; George E. Hanley of Coldwater, Mich.; Henry Hopper, Chief, and John W. Strahan, Police Commissioner, of Newark, N. J.; Thomas Cannon of New Albany, Ind.; G. Hartman of Altoona, Pa.; M. J. Henly of Manchester, N. H.; William McChesney of Orange, N. J.; Henry Bannock of East Orange, N. J.; and Roger O'Mara of Pittsburg. The meeting this morning will be called to order at 10 o'clock.

Fear That Two Barks Are Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 17.—Much anxiety is felt in shipping circles concerning the fate of the American barks Cheshire, Capt. Stahl, and the G. M. Stanwood, Capt. Foster, both of which left Cienfuegos March 21 for Philadelphia and have not yet reached their destination. These vessels are insured in the Philadelphia insurance companies for over $200,000 and each vessel is manned by a crew of fifteen men.

THEY MEET THE EARL.

CANADIANS GREET THEIR GOVERNOR-GENERAL-ELECT.

They Throng the Dominion Pavilion and Extend a Hearty Welcome to the New Ruler of the Province and Lady Aberdeen—Commissioner Lark Makes a Speech to Which the Guest of Honor Responds in a Fitting Manner—Those Who Were Present.

The Lake-Shore driveway at Jackson Park, in front of the building of the Province of Quebec, was sprinkled yesterday afternoon with acres of spray from the tumbled waters of Lake Michigan. About 5 o'clock an Irish jaunting cart stopped in front of the Dominion's structure, and a moment later it was followed by a carriage. The jaunting cart contained the Earl and the Countess of Aberdeen, Miss Sullivan of Dublin, and Canadian Commissioner J. S. Lark. The carriage contained Gov. N. Awrey, Provisional Commissioner from Ontario; Senator Perley, representing the Northwest Territory; John McIntosh, and Senator Landry of Quebec.

AT THE RECEPTION TO LORD ABERDEEN.

The Earl and Countess had accepted an invitation to visit the building. All day long the work of decorating the interior of the structure had gone forward. The decorations consisted of the Canadian and British colors festooned about the columns of the building, grouped around the walls, and entwined above the windows. Evergreens and flowers from the various portions of the Dominion were on the mantel and in the corners of the room, the whole presenting a pleasing effect. The grand stairway leading from the main room was also decorated in the same manner. Bits of Canadian scenery and tapestry work hung on the walls. The building was ready for the reception of the distinguished guests by 2 o'clock.

It had been given out that the reception was to be informal. Lady Aberdeen, it was understood, had said that she wanted to meet the men and women of the Dominion, that is, as many as could come, just as she hoped some day to see them in their homes. With this understanding the ladies made no attempt at display in the way of dress.

As the Earl and Countess and Miss Sullivan walked into the building they were received by the ladies and gentlemen standing. The ladies saluted by waving their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen uncovered and bowed. The invited guests were conducted to chairs seated by windows overlooking the lake, which at that moment was giving an admirable imitation of the ocean lashed by a gale. The sight seemed to please the Countess, who gazed at it for a moment until her attention was taken away by Commissioner Lark, who gave her a bouquet of American Beauties. These flowers, by the way, were the only representation in the building from the States. Several ladies who had the honor of the acquaintance of Lady Aberdeen advanced and were cordially received by her.

THE CANADIAN PAVILION, JACKSON PARK.

After this little reception Commissioner Lark addressed the Earl and Lady Aberdeen, thanking them for their acceptance of the invitation. He assured them that their entrance into Canada, referring to the time when the Earl would become Governor-General, would be welcomed and was being eagerly anticipated. The Commissioner referred to the distinguished men who had been at the head of the Canadian Government in days past, and added that, while the Dominion was proud of them, none had ever been more heartily welcomed than would be the Earl and Lady Aberdeen when they come to take up their residence in Ottawa. He referred to the distinguished lineage of the Earl and said that the Dominion of Canada would feel honored in making him a fellow-citizen by adoption. Whilst the coming of the Earl would be awaited in the Dominion with pleasure, interest in that event would be enhanced by the fact that he was to be accompanied by Lady Aberdeen, who had already captured the women of the Dominion, who were only waiting over the border to show her how much they loved her.

After the address of Commissioner Lark the ladies and gentlemen present gave his little speech an emphatic indorsement in the way of applause.

The Earl, in replying, begged to assure them that he accepted their sincere appreciation of his visit and thanked them for the cordial reception extended. He said that their arrangements of welcome encouraged him. Referring to the appointment which he had just received from her Majesty the Earl said that the Governor-General of Canada did not become such until he entered the Dominion and was sworn in. However, he could thank them in advance for the kind and loyal expressions which had been so eloquently stated by the Commissioner who had just spoken. He assured them that he was happy to receive their congratulations. He and Lady Aberdeen were delighted to meet those who were present. The spirit of the welcome spoken by Mr. Lark intensified their interest. In a pretty and gallant manner the Earl acknowledged the compliment paid to Lady Aberdeen. He looked forward with interest to another visit to the Exposition when he should return to this country on his way to Canada, at which time he promised them that Lady Aberdeen, who on this occasion begged to be excused from making any remarks, would have something to say.

The Earl then called for three cheers for her Majesty the Queen, which were given. Then Commissioner Lark proposed three cheers and a tiger for the Earl and Countess.

The Earl then said that owing to the late hour he and Lady Aberdeen were deprived of the pleasure of visiting the Canadian exhibits on the ground, as they had intended to do, but they were not deprived of the great pleasure of taking those present by the hand, and he asked them to come forward for that purpose, which they did.

Among those present were:

Mrs. S. A. Curzon, Mrs. John Holliday, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Dr. Augusta Dullan, Mrs. Dr. Lalia Davis, Mrs. Scales, Mrs. Foster, Miss Bain, Mrs. W. H. Walker, Mrs. John Harvey, Mrs. L. M. Coad, Mrs. Henry Wade, Toronto; Mrs. Tillie, Miss Grace Donnelson, Miss Lizzie Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Andrew Glossheim, and Mrs. Stewart Johnson, London; Mrs. Dr. Beakley, Winnipeg; Mrs. and Miss Fairbank, Peterboro; Miss Bertha Traynor and Miss Brolique, Chicago; Mrs. Cummings, correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*; Miss Fay Fenton, correspondent of the Toronto *Enquirer*; Charles N. Law, British Columbia; T. J. Bell, Dominion Government Press Agent; F. Howard Ames and C. W. Young, Commissioners from Ontario; the Rev. T. D. Phillips, formerly Chaplain at the fortress at Quebec; R. S. Anderson, F. A. Foucher, James Lobb, Superintendent of Manufactures in Canada; Robert Leman Hare, St. Johns; Dr. W. E. Deeks, Percy H. Selwyn, Ottawa; W. M. Orr, Stony Creek; J. E. Starr, Nova Scotia; J. S. Marshall, Superintendent of Agriculture of Ontario; Isaac Geddes, Winona, Ont.; the Rev. Canon Bruchesi, Commissioner from Quebec; the Rev. Canon Silver, Ramonsk, Que.; the Rev. Father Pineau, Albany, N. Y.; F. B. Lund, Walkerville, Canada.

GROUNDS WELL FILLED IN DAY TIME.

The Cool Weather Prevents a Large Crowd at Night.

More people visited the Exposition yesterday than had been seen on the grounds any day since May 1. Estimates of the crowd, ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 were made. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the streets and the avenues and the buildings were thronged. In any direction one cared to look the grounds seemed to swarm with men, women, and children.

At the same time big processions were moving through all the buildings. Fine Arts gallery was thronged all during the day; there was not a moment that throngs could not be found in Manufactures Building and the same was true of the Agricultural Building, Machinery Hall, the Mines, Transportation, Horticultural, Woman's, Government, and Fisheries Buildings. The gondolas, launches, and steam yachts were filled much of the time with pleasureseekers and the "Gospel Charita" did a large business.

The fact that the Fair was to be kept open last night was not advertised and there were but few new arrivals after 6 o'clock. Even Supt. Horace Tucker of the Department of Admissions was unaware of the fact that the Fair was to be opened at night until late in the day and Chief Inspector De Remer had to get about lively to secure enough gatekeepers to man the different turnstiles. The Illinois Central road ran its express trains, but the patronage was not large.

The MacMonnies fountain played and three search lights were operated.

Concessionnaires to Present Their Protest.

The Concessionnaires club will meet in the Algerian Village this afternoon to ratify the protest that has been drawn up for presentation to President Higinbotham against the delay in lighting the Midway Plaisance, the lack of lavatories along its lines, and various other things which are causing concessionnaires trouble. After the meeting a committee will present the protest as adopted to President Higinbotham and request action on it.

BRONZE FROM NAPLES.

REPRODUCTIONS OF STATUES FOUND IN BURIED CITIES.

Rare Models of Ancient Art Shown in the Italian Section of the Columbian Exposition—Ravages of Time and Fire Perfectly Imitated in the Copies—Most of the Figures Are Miniatures—The Collection to Go to St. Louis—Work of American Artists.

A superb collection of bronzes has been placed in the small rotunda in the Italian section of the Fine Arts Department at the Fair and one of the adjoining rooms in the corridor connecting the west and main pavilions of the Art Palace. Most of these works are reproductions of antique originals, which are preserved in the Museum of Naples, and were made by Sabbatino de Angelis, a noted bronze worker, under the personal supervision of Commendatore Gulis de Petra, the Director of the Museum. They are said to be the first reproductions which have been made directly from the originals, from which they can scarcely be distinguished, so exactly has the artist reproduced the various colors resulting from corrosion, the action of fire, and other causes. Even the blemishes which appear in the originals have been faithfully copied.

STATUE OF DISK PLAYER, POMPEIAN EXHIBIT.

According to the classification of the Exposition reproductions in metal are placed in the Manufactures Department, but because of their great artistic and educational value they were transferred with the permission of Chief Allison to the Department of Fine Arts.

From Buried Cities.

A large portion of the collection is composed of reproductions of statues and other objects which were found in the excavations at Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiæ, most of which are familiar to every student of art. Such a work is the famous Narcissus, the small figure representing a youth so beautiful that he fell in love with his own reflection in a fountain. He is shown wearing sandals and a roe-skin, his right hand raised, and his head gently inclined. The small winged Victory poised on a globe is another well known statuette of rare beauty. These,

SILENUS ON A WINE SKIN.

with the small dancing and drunken fauns and a number of Cupids clasping dolphins, geese, or other animals, and figures of Pan, or Silenus, are of a beautiful gray green color, with here and there a touch of blue or deep red, which in the originals show the effect of heat and their long repose in an envelope of ashes.

None of the figures mentioned are more than two feet in height. There are, however, a large number of figures which are life-size or nearly so. Among these are the Farnese Faun, two spirited figures of runners or disc players, six figures of actresses or dancing girls which are especially interesting for showing the dress of women and the manner in which it was draped upon the figure, the well-known figure of the running Mercury borne upon the breath of Æolus, the Apollo with the plectrum and Apollo Hermaphroditus.

Praxiteles' Psyche.

A beautiful fragment is the "Psyche" attributed to Praxiteles. The idea conveyed by her name signifying "the soul" is embodied in the statue which combines grace of form and beauty of feature with an expression of pensive melancholy. Another work of rare beauty is the "Praying Boy." In addition to these there are the figures of a faun with the infant Bacchus, the sleeping faun, the drunken faun reclining on a wine skin, and two beautiful bronze gazelles.

Beside these there are many articles for domestic and sacerdotal uses, such as lamps, door ornaments, vases, steelyards, libation cups, and sacrificial tripods. There are also reproductions of a gladiator's helmet and greeves. The helmet is ornamented with bas-reliefs representing the last night of Troy. The tripods and all of the smaller objects are of most exquisite workmanship. One of the cups is a reproduction in nickel of a famous silver cup, ornamented with Centaurs, which was found in Pompeii.

A choice selection of portrait and other busts is also included in the collection. In many of these the eyes are of enamel or of marble. Some of the most interesting of them, either because of the beauty or character expressed in them, are those of Sappho, Berenice, Plato, Seneca, Scipio Africanus, Scylla, the bearded Dionysius, and Hermes. There are in all the collection about 200 works.

It may not be out of place to note that it is to remain in America after the Exposition. The St. Louis Art Museum has purchased the entire collection.

American Art Exhibit.

Four rooms in the American section of the Fine Arts exhibition were thrown open to the public yesterday morning. They are the rooms adjoining those which have already been opened and extend along the north side of the east end of the nave or court extending through the main building. One of the rooms contains the retrospective exhibit in which are shown the works of American artists who flourished from 1776 to 1876. The other rooms contain the work of some of the foremost of the younger artists of the country, such as Robert Reid, Gari Melchers, F. V. Du Mond, Walter McEwen, I. R. Wiles, E. C. Tarbel, Frank Benson, and Robert Vounah.

POMPEIAN BUST OF PLATO.

One room is devoted almost entirely to work displaying impressions and tendencies. There is also a liberal sprinkling of the works of Sargent, Dannat, Weeks, Bridgman, Thayer, and others of older men in American art. Some of the notable pictures shown in these rooms are Sargent's portrait of Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth, Bridgman's "Pharaoh Pursuing the Israelites," Dannat's "Spanish Dancers," Weeks' large Indian scenes, and Stewart's "Hunt Ball."

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1893.

Weather for this vicinity: *Fair, warmer, variable winds.*

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WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION NEWS.

Yesterday—National Commissioners Request Mr. Thomas' Resignation, but They Will Not Get It, as the Local Directory Appoints a Committee to Manage the Bureau of Music—Six Hundred National Editors and Friends Visit the Plaisance—Sunday Opening Referred to the Judiciary Committee of the National Commission—Various Meetings of the Congress of Representative Women Are Held—Supt. Smith Springs a Sensation in the Transportation Department—Norwegians Celebrate Their Day of National Independence—Minnesota Editors Informally Dedicate Their State Building—Florida Editors Visit Their State's Building—Canadians Give a Reception for the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen in Their Pavilion—President Palmer Receives Telegraphic Protests Against Sunday Opening.

Today—Illinois State Building to Be Dedicated—National Commission Takes Up Sunday Opening—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe Lectures in the Woman's Building on "The Position Assigned Women in Plato's Republic"—Concessionnaires to Present Their Protest to President Higinbotham.

LAST EDITION.

WANT THOMAS' HEAD

Commissioners Demand His Resignation Be Asked.

BUT THEY WON'T GET IT.

Chicago Directory to Manage the Bureau of Music.

WILL RETAIN CONDUCTOR

Sunday Opening Is Sent to the Judiciary Committee.

RECEIVE PROTESTING TELEGRAMS

Theodore Thomas' resignation as Director of the Bureau of Music at the World's Fair was demanded yesterday by the National Commission. It was asked for by a vote of 39 to 20, but notwithstanding this Mr. Thomas will not be disturbed in his position on account of the action of the commission. The Executive committee of the Chicago Directory at its meeting yesterday decided practically to take the management of the Bureau of Music into its own hands and relieve the commission and Director-General as such from any participation in its direction.

Such action was taken after two hours' discussion. In the minds of members of the committee the commission has nothing to do with the bureau, and in accordance with this belief a committee consisting of Directors James W. Ellsworth, Henry B. Stone, and Director-General Davis was appointed to superintend the management of the bureau. Mr. Ellsworth was made Chairman of the committee and to him and the other two members will Mr. Thomas look for direction and instruction, subject, presumably, to the higher authority of the Council of Administration.

Some time ago when Director-General Davis separated the Bureau of Music from the Department of Liberal Arts he nominated Mr. Ellsworth as Superintendent of the Bureau. He expected that Mr. Thomas would report to Mr. Ellsworth, and the latter in turn confer with the Director-General. Now, instead of a Superintendent, the directors have so modified Col. Davis' plans as to make him one of a committee of three to directly superintend Mr. Thomas' bureau.

Beyond taking Mr. Thomas and the Bureau of Music under its special charge, the Executive committee also appointed Directors Stone, Hutchinson, and Ellsworth as a special committee to prepare a statement which is intended to set Mr. Thomas right before the public in regard to the conduct of the bureau. This committee is expected to report next Wednesday, but may do so earlier.

Thomas' Position Misunderstood.

"Mr. Thomas' position is greatly misunderstood," said Director Ellsworth after the meeting. "Our Committee on Liberal Arts practically made a contract with him that he should be free from all connection with the exhibits of musical instruments. He would take hold of the bureau only on condition that he should deal exclusively with the art feature and not with exhibits. He wished to be responsible only to our Committee on Liberal Arts. To this we agreed and Mr. Thomas has been really an officer of the local directory instead of an officer of the National Commission.

"You may say absolutely that Mr. Thomas will not be disturbed in his present position. That statement may be regarded as conclusive."

Realizing that the action of the commission in calling upon Director-General Davis to request the resignation of Mr. Thomas had created a serious matter of difference between the commission and the directory, the Executive committee adopted the following resolution calling for a conference by the Board of Reference and Control:

WHEREAS, This committee has been presented with a report of the action of the World's Columbian Commission instructing the Director-General to call on Theodore Thomas for his resignation as Musical Director; and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this committee said action was outside of and antagonistic to the agreements contained in the compact between the two bodies creating the Council of Administration; and

WHEREAS, This committee believes that the proposed action if consummated would result in serious injury to the musical interests of the Exposition; therefore

Resolved, That there is a subject of difference between the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition and the World's Columbian Commission, and that the President of the corporation be requested to certify the fact of this difference to the President of the World's Columbian Commission, and to ask for a meeting of the Board of Reference and Control, as provided in the compact of Nov. 20, 1891.

May Call the Conference.

A certified copy of the resolutions were dispatched immediately after the meeting to President Palmer of the National Commission and Mr. Palmer, it is expected, will call an immediate conference. He said last evening:

"I shall submit the resolutions to the commission at its meeting tomorrow and act upon its instructions. If it wishes the Board of Reference and Control called together I will execute its orders."

Speaking of the resolution President Higinbotham said:

"The object of the resolution is plain—namely: to bring to the attention of the Board of Reference and Control the fact that there is a difference between the local directory and the National Commission. It is impossible, of course, to say what the Board of Reference and Control will do. The question may be declared not to be within the province of the board properly, and may be referred to the Council of Administration for settlement. Probably the Council of Administration will be called upon ultimately to decide the question. The Board of Reference and Control has been called upon once before and has referred the matter to the Council of Administration."

"Do you not think, Mr. Higinbotham, that the resolution will cause the National Commission to retaliate by failing to approve the action of the directory relative to Sunday opening?"

"I don't see why it should. This action is simply to get the question before the proper authority. There is nothing in it to cause unharmonious or injured feelings. It is the proper and business-like procedure. In a matter of this kind it is not well to move hastily or inadvisedly."

Action of the Commission.

The Thomas matter was called up in the National Commission by Commissioner P. H. Lannan, the Chairman of the Investigating committee. The report had been laid over from last week because of the absence at that time of a quorum. It came up as a special order and when Commissioner Lannan moved its adoption there were speeches from Commissioners Hundley, Tousley, White, and

Massey. All but Mr. White were against the adoption of the report. Next, Commissioner St. Clair took the floor. He said, among other things:

It would be a grievous mistake for the commission to adopt this report at the present time or to have Mr. Thomas removed. If he goes Mr. Tomlins will also go, and I doubt not that the musicians who have been secured and the big chorus which has been organized would go with the leaders. The proper thing to do would be to ask Mr. Thomas to carry out the wishes of the commission in the matter of using musical instruments on exhibition; and if he should decline to do this it would then be time to seek his discharge.

Commissioner Hundley wanted the report amended so as to read, after the word discharge, "unless Mr. Thomas shall comply with the findings of this report." This was voted down and the previous question called for by Commissioner De Young. Chairman Lannan of the Investigating committee was then allowed to make the closing speech. He reiterated what he had said before, that the evidence submitted before the committee showed plainly that exhibitors of musical instruments were being boycotted by the Bureau of Music in favor of instruments manufactured by non-exhibitors. He declared that Director-General Davis had promised the piano exhibitors that no instruments would be allowed in Music Hall except those of the same brand as were on exhibition in the Liberal Arts Department. Mr. Lannan divided his time with Commissioner Clendening, another member of the committee. Mr. Clendening said the honor of the commission and the United States was at stake. The loyal piano manufacturers, he declared, had made an exhibit on the statement of the Director-General that their instruments would be used in Music Hall. He didn't care about the money that had been expended by the Bureau of Music. A consideration ahead of that, he said, was the honor of the commission.

The Vote.

Then a vote was taken, during which several members explained their reasons for voting as they did. Commissioner Smith of New Jersey, didn't favor the adoption of the report, because, as he said, "I see no way in which we can enforce the resolution and I do not wish to make myself a subject for laughter." He voted no. Commissioner Groner voted in the affirmative in order to move a reconsideration, which he did. He wanted the commission to re-refer the report back to the committee. He said the committee had been amply vindicated in its position and it was now time to act sensibly on the proposition and not adopt harsh measures.

Commissioner De Young moved to lay Mr. Groner's resolution on the table, and this, after filibustering, was done by a vote of 88 to 17.

The vote of the report was:

Yeas—Commissioners Clendenning, Ark.; De Young, Cal.; Wetherbee, Cal.; Goodell, Colo.; Stearns, Idaho; Ribooch, Ia.; Holliday, Kas.; Burton, Kas.; Bullene, Mo.; Mitchell, Mon.; Martin, Neb.; Scott, Neb.; Haines, Nev.; Russell, Nev.; Ranker, N. D.; Ryan, N. D.; Ritchie, O.; Sims, R. I.; Dickinson, Tex.; Groner, Va.; Gutierres, N. M.; White, N. M.; Gammon, Ok.; Kiesel, Utah; Lannon, Utah; President T. W. Palmer. Alternates—Werth, Alabama; French, Colorado; Bernard, Florida; Sanders, Georgia; Funk, Illinois; Travis, Indiana; Comingore, Kentucky; McMahon, Louisiana; Edwards, Maine; Cron, Ohio; Tindal, South Carolina; Bullard, South Dakota; Mercer, Wyoming.

Nay—Commissioners Hundley, Alabama; Massey, Delaware; Garvin, Indiana; King, Iowa; Myers, Kentucky; Barbour, Mich.; Tousley, Minn.; Bynum, Mississippi; Saunders, Mississippi; Smith, New Jersey; Huth, West Virginia; St. Clair, West Virginia; Coburn, Wisconsin; Coats, Arizona; Beeson, Oklahoma. Alternates—Kurtz, Minnesota; Breslin, New York; Roche, South Carolina; Hurt, Tennessee; Walker, Vermont.

By this action the report cannot be taken up again at the present session of the Commission.

When Director General Davis was informed of the adoption of the report, which instructed him to request Mr. Thomas' resignation, he said: "I shall take no action tonight."

Sunday Opening Sent to Judiciary.

When the resolution of the Local Directory providing for the opening of the World's Fair Sunday came up before the National Commission yesterday it was referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report at 1 o'clock this afternoon or as soon as possible thereafter. The report of the Judiciary Committee will not be unanimous, and when it is submitted there is likely to be a warm discussion.

Commissioner Barber of Michigan, submitted the following resolution, bearing on partial Sunday opening, which was also referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Believing a modified Sunday opening of the World's Columbian Exposition will bring about a satisfactory settlement of the vexatious question; be it

Resolved, That the following program be recommended by this body: That the respective State Commissioners who have the special charge of all State buildings arrange for religious services in their respective buildings on each and every Sunday during the continuance of the Fair between the hours of 10:30 a. m. and 12 o'clock—said services to be conducted by ministers representing the different denominations from the representative States, and in addition have assigned and designated some public building on the grounds where ministers of public and national reputation may conduct religious services for the benefit of the general public, and be it further

Resolved, That after the hour of 12 o'clock noon the grounds and all the general buildings be thrown open to the public and be kept open until 8 o'clock p. m.

Director Edwin Walker, in speaking of Sunday opening, said: "Briefly I wish to reply to the argument that if the grounds are not a part of the Exposition proper then we have no right to charge admission to them. The local directory is a corporation existing under the laws of Illinois. We are giving fêtes and music in Jackson Park, which in view of the fact that we hold the park under the laws of the State for a given time gives us the right to charge an admission. With this the Federal Government has nothing to do. The National Commission has only power to modify or amend rules made by the local corporation. The National Commission has no power to make contracts or say what shall be done at the turnstiles. The local corporation has put in $18,000,000 and is the sole motive power. A Democratic Congress denied the right of the government to create a Federal corporation. The only method left by which the preparation, conduct, and management of the Exposition could be accomplished was by an Illinois corporation. The National Commission and the Federal Government have no implied powers. As trustees the members of the local corporation must manage this Exposition in such a way as to protect the interests of the stockholders. I say this because there seems to be a misapprehension of the facts in the case, both in the minds of certain lawyers and in those of the public at large."

The bill for injunction to restrain the World's Fair directory from closing the gates of the Exposition Sundays came up in Judge Stein's court yesterday morning. "We desire to have this matter go over until one day next week," said Edwin Walker. "In ten days I think that the question at issue will be settled outside the courts to the satisfaction of all concerned." The case was set for next Saturday morning.

PROTEST AGAINST SUNDAY OPENING.

People in Other Cities Telegraph Advice to President Palmer.

Many telegrams were received by President Palmer yesterday protesting against proposed Sunday opening. Worcester, Mass., was the most prolific source of protestation, and a telegram from Wilbur Crafts announced that if the Fair were opened Sundays the Congregational exhibit would be withdrawn. Mr. Crafts added that other denominations would follow his lead. Here are some of the messages:

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—One million five hundred thousand members of Christian Endeavor Societies will stand by the commission in bringing an injunction against President Higinbotham and his associates if they open the gates Sunday. Have wired President Cleveland and Attorney-General Olney. JOHN WILLIS BAER, General Secretary.

LUDINGTON, Mich., May 17.—Protect national authority. Maintain the law. Close the grounds as well as the buildings Sunday or multitudes will not attend the Fair on any day.
H. F. TYLER,
President Mission County Sunday-school Convention

NEW YORK, May 17.—Members of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of New York City are unwilling to be placed in a position where they must either violate their conscience or forego the Columbian Fair. They respectfully regrest you to enter their protest and entreat positive action against the proposed Sunday opening.
JOSEPH A. SEXTON, President.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 17.—Congregationalists' exhibit will be removed if the Fair is open Sunday. Other denominations will follow.
WILBUR F. CRAFTS.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 17.—The Loyal Women of American Liberty respectfully pray you to continue to use your influence for complete Sunday closing World's Fair gates.
ELLA BROOKS,
M. F. WHEEL,
HELEN DECAMP.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—We love the Sabbath. Christian Endeavors' Third Coventry Church, Philadelphia. R. E. MONTGOMERY, President.

GALENA, Ill., May 16.—The district ministerial conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, representing 125,000 members, protest against the opening of the Exposition Sunday.
C. O. MCCULLOCH,
G. J. LUCKEY,
M. A. HEAD,
Presiding Elders.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 16.—Concur with you that Sunday opening would make many feel it a duty to stay away. Rely on you to defend the laws.
CHARLES F. RICE,
President Y. M. C. A.

TOLEDO, O., May 7.—The Ohio Sunday-School Association pleads three-quarters of a million strong for the Fair gates to be closed Sunday.
MARION LAWRENCE,
General Secretary.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The whole Nation looks to you to rescue our land from threatened lawbreaking manœuvres of Chicago Directors. Can they not be made to see that their contemplated action would disgrace them as well as the whole Nation and be a fearful blow at the future of the Fair?
J. H. KNOWLES,
General Secretary.

STEUBENVILLE, O., May 15.—The Ministerial Association of Steubenville protests against action of directors opening gates on the Sabbath as a violation of divine law, a breach of faith with Congress, and an outrage making the Exposition unworthy indorsement by Christian patronage.
E. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

Other telegrams were received from L. H. Murlin, Secretary Epworth League, Vincennes, Ind.; Dutch Reformed Ministers of New York, Epworth Leaguers of Battle Creek, Mich.; Executive committee Worcester (Mass.) Union of Christian Endeavor Societies.

Bradley B. Smalley, Vermont's Commissioner, who is in Washington, yesterday received several telegrams urging him to return instanter to Chicago. They said that he was wanted on the Judiciary committee, which was considering the Sunday opening question, and one of them stated that "the result might be serious." Another urged him to come at once or send his alternate, to which Mr. Smalley replied in a laconic vein that he would do neither.

"My views on the question of opening the Fair Sundays are well known," said Mr. Smalley. "As an individual I regard Sunday opening with unqualified favor. Every argument of morality, religion, regard for the rights of the people who can attend on no other day, not to speak of business considerations, forbids the shutting of the gates. But the act of Congress, if strictly construed, appears to make it the duty of the National Commission to decide otherwise and I don't see what more the commission can do. If the Sabbatarians are resolved on Sunday closing they will have to appeal to the courts or prevent throwing open the grounds by force. On the latter alternative they would get no help from me. It has been suggested that the unexpended part of the appropriation can be withheld as a penalty for violation of the Sunday-closing clause, but it is a far-fetched conclusion. Chicago will get every dollar voted however the question may be decided."

KING YI OF COREA AND HIS EXHIBITS.

Royal Chariots, Regal Beds, Queenly Jewelry and Dresses on View.

Unless Mr. Yi, King of Corea, has a whole lot of Cho Hons he is apt to do a good deal of walking while the World's Columbian Exposition is in progress. These Cho Hons, when spoken of by persons other than those who owe allegiance to Mr. Yi, are known as the Royal tally-hos or official chairs. There are four of them in the Corean exhibit in the southwest corner of Manufactures Building. Built of oak, teak, and ebony, they are queer looking objects. They bear a close resemblance to a baby chair, shorn of its legs and mounted on two 16-foot bean poles. Eight men furnish the motive power.

Mrs. Yi's favorite barouche is in the exhibit. She calls it her Chang Dock Kia. It is something like a Sedan chair, only not so high. It is probably three feet long, two and a half feet wide, and a three foot youngster would have to bend his head if he stood inside it. How a woman of even medium size can make herself comfortable in such a cage passeth understanding. But Miss Roselle Chitty, who is in charge of the exhibit, says that they throw in a dozen cushions, nestle among them and still have lots of room to spare.

Miss Yi also contributes her best Soo Pang Serk or bed for the inspection of visitors to the Fair. It is five feet six inches long and one inch thick. In other words it is a silk mat or rug stuffed with fine grass. The silk is beautifully embroidered with storks, trees, landscapes and marine views in all the colors of the rainbow. Pillows about two feet square of the same thickness accompany this resting place. They have no stoves in Corea and the nights are chilly but an ingenious method has been adopted by the women of that land for keeping warm after they go to bed. Cavities are made in the floor into which bricks are fitted. When bed time approaches these bricks are taken out, heated, replaced and then the Soo Pang Serk is spread over them. Then the ladies retire and the bricks are still warm when daylight comes.

Choice specimens of royal attire will be on exhibition in a few days. Half a dozen gowns of state are packed away in as many cedar boxes, a small safe contains a number of articles of jewelry, and in another case are lots of valuable knickknacks which delight the heart of the Corean woman. A solid gold hairpin weighing half a pound and studded with pearls and coral was unearthed from the bottom of a trunk yesterday and so were a couple of sachet bags, the property of the Queen. They look like decks of Japanese playing cards, but when you pull a string out comes a solid cake of musk, much more aromatic than the American variety.

In one corner of the booth is an immense tiger skin. The Corean who was unpacking the goods pointed to it yesterday afternoon and said:

"Blig story in um skin."

"So?"

"Um. Him tiger kill a lady or—um—lady kill him tiger. Blig story."

IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE.

The Nephew of the Austrian Emperor Received on the Midway Plaisance.

Prince Isenberg, nephew of the Emperor of Austria; Prince Roland Bonaparte, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, Ernst von Hesse Wartegg, and others, made a trip along the Midway Plaisance yesterday. A pleasing incident was their visit to the German village. The Prince was recognized as he entered and the band, breaking off abruptly in the middle of a French waltz, played the Austrian National Hymn. The Prince bowed his acknowledgments and the spectators, who had risen to their feet, gave him a hearty cheer.

Will Visit the Irish Village.

Gov. Altgeld and the members of his staff have accepted the invitation of the Countess of Aberdeen to visit the Irish village this afternoon after the conclusion of the ceremonies at the Illinois Building. They will be accompanied by the members of the General Assembly and the State officers. They will as a matter of course receive a hearty Irish welcome.

World's Fair Train in Canada.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., May 17.—[Special.]—Grand Trunk railroad agents in this section have been notified from the Montreal headquarters that a flyer will be put on shortly between Montreal, Toronto, and Chicago for the World's Fair trade. The new train will leave Montreal at 8:30 a. m. and make the run between that place and Brockville in two and a half hours.

Gov. Flower Coming in June.

Gov. Flower and party will leave Albany for Chicago the first week in June. Last evening the Governor said that he had secured quarters at the Beach Hotel, close to the grounds and that he would spend at least two weeks at the Fair.

Wind Stops Work on Midway.

Work was again suspended on the Ferris wheel yesterday on account of the high wind. The same cause drove to the ground the little Javanese who were trying to put the mat roof on the big bamboo theater in their village.

Canadian Pavilion to Be Closed Sundays.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 17.—It is announced that the Canadian Government will, so far as its exhibits at the World's Fair are concerned, require the observance of the Sabbath, and the Canadian pavilion will be closed Sundays.

Man of Good Blood Arrested for Burglary.

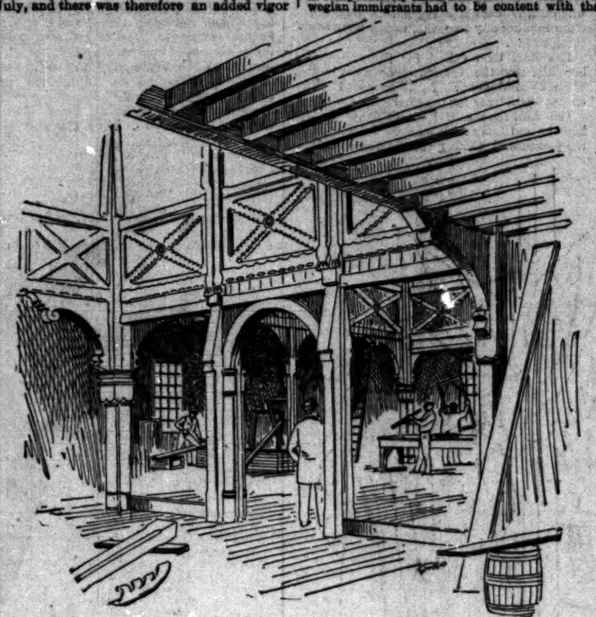
DENVER, Col., May 17.—[Special.]—W. A. Hemphill was arrested this morning on a charge of burglary. His father is half owner of the Atlanta *Constitution*, has twice been Mayor of that city, and refused the nomination for Governor. One of his uncles is United States Senator.

FIRST THE NORSEMEN.

EXILES FROM NORWAY'S FIORDS CELEBRATE THEIR NATAL DAY.

The Traditional Discoverers of the Western Continent Applaud the Great Exposition and Their Own National Independence—Thousands of the Sturdy Descendants of the Ancient Vikings Sing Their Folk Songs Under the Shadow of the Twin Flags and Old Glory.

Exiles from the rocky fiords of Norway celebrated yesterday, in a national way, the opening of the great Exposition, which symbolizes the universal brotherhood of man and the triumph of the arts of peace. It was fitting that Norway should be the first, for tradition says that years before Columbus a Norseman landed his ship on the coast of Labrador and was the first to set foot on the new continent the discovery of which the Exposition celebrates. But the day had to all Norwegians another meaning. Since 1814 May 17 has been the Norwegian Fourth of July, and there was therefore an added vigor



INTERIOR OF NORWAY'S BUILDING.

and a double intensity in the singing of the patriotic songs and in the eloquent orations. Festival Hall was crowded long before 2 o'clock, the hour set for the opening of the formal exercises. The early trains to Jackson Park carried many of the countrymen of the great Leif Ericsson, and at 1 o'clock fully 5,000 Norwegians were on the grounds. Inside the hall the scene was one calculated to arouse the patriotic feelings of any man to whom the day had special meaning. In the gallery back of the speakers' stand, twin flags of Norway were draped over the Stars and Stripes. From the railing of the balcony festoons of red, white, and blue, familiar alike to the Norseman in his native land and in this, hung in graceful lines. In the center of the great circular hall the speakers' platform was ablaze with the same colors.

The hall was already half filled when the associated societies which had started from Scandia Hall in the morning gathered in front of the Administration Building. Under the twin banners of Norway and the United States they marched north between the Manufactures and Electricity Buildings through the park, passing the Norwegian National Building and bringing up at the east entrance of Festival Hall.

Although the Norwegian Building has been in process of erection but ten days it was already in such shape that its appearance when completed could be easily imagined. Built throughout of Norway pine on the model of an old Norse church, it is already a striking feature in the landscape. From its many gabled roof curiously carved dragons project, and about its entrances there is a store of old Norse carving.

Lined with Society Banners.

As the first of the societies, led by a Norwegian band, entered the circular space in the center of the hall the leader stepped forward and planted the banner of his society against the railing of the orchestra platform. In ten minutes a dozen gorgeous banners were in place, each bearing some patriotic motto. On the platform, besides the members of the Exposition orchestra, were seated the speakers of the afternoon, the members of the Norwegian Commission, and one or two distinguished guests. Commissioner-General Ravn was in the chair, and as he stepped forward to announce the singing of the national hymn fully 7,000 of his countrymen looked down upon him. The band took its place in the open circle before the speaker and in a moment they had begun the music of the splendid hymn which brings every Norwegian to his feet. In its native language the great gathering sang the stirring, patriotic words, and as the music died away there was a storm of cheers.

Then Commissioner-General Ravn, whose voice was scarcely audible in the room, introduced Prof. Julius E. Olsen of the University of Wisconsin as the orator of the occasion. Fair-haired and stalwart, the speaker was a typical Norseman, and appropriately he began his address by quoting a verse from Bjornson's national hymn. He spoke of Norway as the cradle of liberty, and reviewed the struggles which Norsemen had made to acquire the priceless boon. He told of the separation of Norway from Denmark after 400 years of subjugation, and eulogized the "Spirit of the North," which through all had kept the Norwegian peasants loyal to the one idea. The constitution of Norway, granted in 1814, he declared to be one of the few permanent results of the French revolution. Turning to the Norsemen who were among the first to settle in America, he reviewed their history and showed that whenever there came a call for patriotic devotion to the principles of liberty his countrymen were ready to answer. In conclusion he urged every Norwegian to give thanks for the dauntless spirit which is a part of his inheritance, and to send back to his native land warm greetings and best wishes for their future. While the applause which greeted him still echoed, Prof. Olsen proposed three cheers for the day, and they were given with a zest and vigor born of the North.

When the hush came Mrs. Anna Smith Behrens was introduced and she sang three ballads in the Norwegian language, each of which touched a tender chord of feeling in the audience.

Prof. Rasmus Anderson spoke for Norway in his native tongue. Himself a distinguished citizen of his adopted country, having served as Minister to Copenhagen, he was able to speak with peculiar feeling of the common spirit which should animate Norsemen and Americans alike. As he referred to the beauty of Norwegian women a cheer went up for the pretty girls in the costumes of Norwegian peasants who sat in the center of the hall.

Theodore Thomas was not present to lead his orchestra in the playing of the beautiful selections from the works of the Norwegian composer, Edw. Grieg, but Max Bendix took his place, and the strains of the Norse melody took the people who listened back in memory to their native land.

Gov. Nelson Glorifies Norway.

There was a stir on the platform when the orchestra had finished, and a stalwart man, bearded like a Viking of old, stepped forward. Few recognized him as one of the most distinguished Norwegians in the United States—the Hon. Knute Nelson, Governor of Minnesota. Glorifying Norway, Gov. Nelson told how Harold the Fairhaired had led to the colonization of Iceland and how from that Norwegian colony came Leif Erickson, whom he declared to be the original discoverer of America. He said:

From the Norman Vikings came William the Norman, conqueror of England and founder of the English dynasty of kings. The hot, riotous Viking blood, tempered by the glaciers of Iceland, lived and sparkled in the sagas, but in the balmier climes of England and France it produced a race of warriors and statesmen.

Reviewing the after history of Norway the speaker brought his people down to the time of the granting of the Constitution in 1814, and declared that under present conditions Norway enjoys almost all the blessings of a democratic form of government. Speaking of his countrymen in America he said:

In this land of our adoption, where we have been received into full fellowship, we can best honor Norway, best reverence the memory of our ancestors, by performing our duties as American citizens, and let us feel that wherever we are defiant in active love and duty to the United States we do an injustice to ourselves and throw discredit upon the land of our birth.

Norwegians as American Citizens.

Miss Signe Hille sang three Norwegian ballads, and then the Hon. Nils P. Haugen of Wisconsin spoke on "Norwegians in the United States." He said:

For years immigrants from Norway did not seek the centers of population, the cities. Being of the peasant class, they became, as they had been in their old homes, tillers of the soil. Without money and in a land of strangers, with whose language they were unacquainted, and arriving in comparatively small numbers, the early Norwegian immigrants had to be content with the humblest beginnings. But the "stuff" was in them, and from that sturdy stock we have today men eminent in every walk in life. We find them molding public opinion through the press, teaching morality from the pulpit, occupying our highest chairs of learning at the universities and colleges; they heal our rheumatic bodies and make our final departure easy and expeditious, and if any of our fellow citizens obeyeth not the law he can have the benefit of their most astute reasoning at the bar. Taught industry and economy through stern necessity, these early settlers were the hardiest and most successful of American pioneers. They took root easily in our soil and showed a steadfastness of purpose not equaled by any other class of immigrants. That success should follow their exertions and perseverance was inevitable.

Going more into detail Mr. Haugen spoke of the devotion shown by Norwegian soldiers in the War of the Rebellion and declared that his countrymen was more easily Americanized than other class of emigrants from Europe. He urged them all, as a duty to their adopted country, to teach their children the English language. In conclusion he declared that in the United States a greater civilization than the world has yet seen would be developed, and that in all that is best and strongest in it the influence of the Norsemen would be felt.

The great orchestra played a Norwegian rhapsody and then I. K. Boyesen spoke for "America and the Exposition." As a native Norwegian he spoke to his countrymen of the making of the World's Fair and what it symbolized and complimented Norway upon the splendid showing it had made in every department.

Then to the music of Norse folk-songs the great audience broke up. For the benefit of the Norwegians the Exposition was kept open until 11 o'clock last night.

PROCESSION TO THE LAKE-FRONT.

Societies and Others Taking Part in the March from Skandia Hall.

Norwegian societies of all kinds assembled at Skandia Hall, Milwaukee avenue and Ohio street, and at 10 o'clock formed into line for the parade. E. C. Christensen acted as Chief Marshal. First came a platoon of police from the Thirty-fifth Precinct, with Capt. Larsen in command. Then followed the bands of music and the societies along with the carriages with the guests of the day. Many of the societies appeared in uniform, and several carriages contained young girls with bright dresses and the style of headdress used by their mammas in far-off Norway. Thousands of people viewed the parade as it moved over the line of march to the Illinois Central station at Van Buren street. At that place trains took the marchers and their friends to Jackson Park. Those who marched were:

Platoon of police, 20.
Viking Bicycle club, 50.
Band.
Sandinavian Workmen No. 1, 150.
Scandinavian Workmen No. 10, 75.
Norwegian Rifle club, 150.
Band.
Nora Lodge No. 1, R. H. K., 50.
Lief Erikson Lodge No. 9, R. H. K., 75.
Tardenskjold Lodge No. 15, R. H. K., 50.
Band.
Northern Light, K. and L. of H., 75.
Fredia Lodge, K. and L. of Honor, 50.
Nordfaelles Lodge, 100.
Court Normania, 50.
Band.
Good Templar Lodge, 75.
North Star Lodge, 50.
Scandanavian Carpenters' Union, 600.
Carriages with invited guests, 500.

The procession moved on Ohio street to Carpenter, to Huron, to May, to Indiana, to Sangamon, to Washington boulevard, to Desplaines street, to Jackson, to Michigan avenue, to the Lake Front.

GIVES HIS ASSOCIATES A DINNER.

Commissioner-General Ravn Entertains Friends at the Hotel Wellington.

Commissioner-General Chr. Ravn gave a dinner to his associates and a few friends at the Wellington last night in honor of the Norwegian holiday. The table was decorated with ferns and flowers and a Norwegian orchestra furnished the music. The Commissioner acted as toastmaster and speechmaking was indulged in until a late hour. At the end of each response the best wishes were drank standing, and then followed three times three cheers. When the fatherland was referred to the first time the orchestra played and those present sang the national hymn.

Prof. Olsen spoke to the toast "Scandinavia," Prof. Anderson responded to "The King," and I. K. Boyesen spoke about the "World's Fair." All the speeches were made in the Norwegian language, with the exception of that of Mr. Boyesen, who said that the Fair was significant in so far as it represented man's progress, and that all the material evidences of man's progress were means towards the attainment of this moral and social end. The means will become as antiquated as the steam engines of 1886, but the result will be a greater capacity in man's social, political, and individual development.

Many short speeches were made during the evening, the last one being a discussion of some lack of etiquette in the treatment of Gov. Nelson during the day. This was talked about behind closed doors. Those present were:

The Commissioner and his World's Fair associates, N. P. Haugen, Julius Olsen, R. B. Anderson, J. R. Lindgren, C. R. Matson, H. A. Haugan, O. A. Thorp, John Anderson.

Women Land Owners.

One-seventh of the land owners in Great Britain are women.

HE FAVORS OPENING.

THE REV. JOHN HENRY BARROWS SO DECLARES HIS POSITION.

In an Address at the Prayer Meeting at the First Presbyterian Church Last Night He Says That the Stand of the Directors Is the Proper One—Why Christians Should Not Boycott the Fair—The Principle in Such Cases Is Wrong His Position Is Indorsed.

The Rev. John Henry Barrows, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, created no little surprise among those members of his congregation who attended prayer-meeting last evening by coming out in pronounced terms with an indorsement of the World's Fair directory relative to its latest action in opening the grounds and buildings Sunday. Although he would not admit that he was fully in accord with the Sunday opening idea he acknowledged that the time had come for those in favor of Sunday closing to change their front and admit the benefits that would come. He recommended that all Christian people submit gracefully and denounced the course recommended by some church people declaring a boycott if the Fair was opened.

It was two weeks ago last Sunday that Dr. Barrows and his congregation passed resolutions in favor of closed gates. No church in Chicago has been more earnest, although temperate, in its advocacy of a closed Fair Sunday. That is why the First Presbyterian Church was taken by surprise last night at Dr. Barrows' changed attitude. However, the liberal element in church applauded Dr. Barrows step vigorously. After the meeting was over the congregation rushed up to their pastor, and nearly all expressed sympathy with his views, and congratulated him on his frank attitude in acknowledging that the Christian church was making a mistake in condemning the local directory.

Why His Views Changed.

Dr. Barrows' address was in substance as follows:

It is one of the penalties of passing through these glorious times that we are deflected from the even tenor of our Christian lives. Still these questions surrounding the inauguration of the World's Fair are near to us and dear to us. In some respects I regret that I feel it my duty tonight to speak on a subject that is of vital, pressing, personal, and general interest to us all. Some of you may be sorry at the words I am about to speak but I am sure you will all agree with me when you have heard me through.

I mean to address you on Sunday opening of the World's Columbian Exposition. Since this question has been under discussion I have read nearly everything published about it and considered the arguments on both sides carefully. A few weeks ago in this room I reviewed before you the state of the case and told you then I was among those Americans who were glad over the action of Congress last August. I think our Congressmen had a sense of the sentiment of their constituents and representatives of the better class of citizens. A week ago last Sunday we passed resolutions laudatory of the Exposition officials in closing the gates on Sunday.

Since that time things have changed. Two things have occurred that put a different complexion on the case. Last Friday the local directory passed a resolution to open the gates without paying back the loan obtained from the United States Government. That action was justly criticised as a legal quibble and an evasion. No one was satisfied with it. The action taken by the directory Tuesday was of a very different character. The directory thinking that Congress is not giving them the entire funds promised had broken the contract, have in the interests of the people voted to open the Fair and return the money. I think most of us heaved a sigh of grateful relief when we heard the news. This is morning in the right direction. The manly attitude pleases all fair-minded people. It is not Sunday opening on an honest basis. What we have been afraid of was that the Fair would be opened through lawlessness and by questionable methods. This action is honorable and will not cast discredit on our city.

Must Defend the Directory.

Taking this action as representing a finality the question that confronts us is: What are we going to do about it? We must concede fully the good points and defend wisely the action of the local directory. Who are these men who have been so maligned and criticised? They are the men who stand among the highest in our city for business integrity. The men of highest standing in our community are those who have taken this action. Mr. Higinbotham is one of the largest-hearted and most public-spirited of our citizens. Others among those in the directory are Charles L. Hutchinson and Lyman J. Gage.

These excellent men have a case worthy of our consideration. They say that 83 per cent of our population is of foreign birth or extraction. These citizens have ideas entirely different from New England's children. Let us see what is already open Sunday in our cosmopolitan city. Six thousand saloons. Strenuous but futile efforts have been made to close them. The theaters and vile houses are in full blast Sunday and here side by side with them is the most magnificent exposition the world ever saw closed and barred. A noble educational institution must be shut up to thousands of people, while the bad places profit by it. What foreigners cannot understand is that things they have brought here to be put in a grand Fair must be covered up while the basest of things are allowed to be open outside. We must acknowledge the incongruity.

These men in the local directory have shown rare judgment in other matters and we must at least respect their opinion on Sunday opening. We ought to be proud of them. Some people say they were actuated by mercenary motives. The truth is that these men have felt themselves to be trustees under obligations to take care of the property. They had to promise that they would do the best they could to make the Fair a financial success before they could raise the money to build it. They did not find the Christian sentiment unified. Not all the Presbyterian ministers and elders in Chicago are in favor of Sunday closing by any means. I hear many prominent churchmen say today: "Mr. Barrows is a man, but I don't sympathize with him in wanting the Fair closed." I believe that many foreigners and others are being alienated from the church because they are shut out of the Fair. I have had people say to me: "Dr. Barrows, you have no idea how much harm you are doing in advocating a closed Fair."

Christians Should Not Stay Away.

I say all this to show what Christians ought to do and what not to do. So far as Congress goes we have done all we could. We have made the nation declare in favor of Sunday. We can say to foreigners that so far as the nation goes the Fair is closed. The Government Building is shut. We can say that the Chicago Directory found it necessary to open the gates and that they had a right to have their say because they furnished the money. Shall Christians stay away from the Fair because it is open Sundays? I say no, because it is the greatest mental and moral educator the world has ever seen. Four times the space is given to education that the Paris Exposition gave. The best costly feast of music known to man has been provided. The World's Congresses have been given place. This dignifies and immortalizes it. The seventh day of rest will be respected. All unnecessary work will be stopped. Exhibitors who do not want to make a display Sunday need not do so.

About Sunday services at the Fair I can predict nothing. I cannot say whether I would engage in them or not. One young woman came to me the other day with a burden on her heart and wanted to know if she would do wrong in patronizing the Fair. We had great difficulty last year to keep the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at its convention in New York from passing resolutions asking all members to stay away from the Fair in case it was open Sunday. That is all wrong in principle. If your conscience says you must stay away from the Fair because it is open Sundays you ought not to read any daily paper because it has a Sunday issue. You must not ride on the Chicago and Northwestern or the Michigan Central or Pennsylvania railways because they run Sunday trains. I am afraid a good many thousand church people will stay away. I shall not encourage any such unwise action.

Let us make the best of the present situation. If the directors have made a mistake I believe they will correct it. It may be that I have spoken in a different tone from what you expected and have been accustomed to, but I am as sincere and as earnest as ever. There is a wise course and let us take it.

I believe that if the best people turn their backs on the Fair they will be making a great mistake. I deprecate the violent resolutions passed by certain clergymen. It has been said, and perhaps justly, that Christians were too eager to pass laws and not eager enough to emphasize Christian charity. Christianity does not consist alone in keeping the Sabbath.

DISPLAY IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Beautiful Pictures Shown and Dress Goods on Exhibition—The Pavilion.

Mme. Dupuy de Lome, the lady in charge of the Spanish women's exhibit, is working hard to have the pavilion finished this week and the work of the Spanish women arranged. Different, indeed, is the architecture of the Spanish pavilion from that of any other nation. To this country has been accorded the central prominence of all locations.

The booth, covered with carved staff work and painted a pale ecru, is situated in the center of the south section of the building directly in front of the entrance. It is designed after the model of a hallway taken from a convent at the time America was discovered. Work of unpacking the cases has begun and some of the embroideries and pictures shown a reporter for THE TRIBUNE are most exquisite.

Many pictures of rare merit and interesting history will be placed with the art of other nations in the gallery of honor. One little water color of yellow poppies, over which a red butterfly hovers, incased in a blue leather and plush frame, was painted by the Queen of Spain, Maria Christina, at the age of 17 and presented to her husband before her marriage. Another picture from the Queen's private collection is the "Awakening of Baby," by Miss de Banuelos, daughter of the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin. Five pictures from the collection of the Infanta Isabel are "Group of Children," by Dona Aurora de Pedro; "Sculpture Apes," by Dona Joaquine Serrana; "Dish with Fruits," by Dona Adele Gines; "A Bunch of Flowers" and "A Florist," by Dona Maria Luise de la Rive.

A beautiful picture, "The Picnic," is sent by Dona Julia Alceujde; "An Italian Peasant Girl," by Dona Carlotte Rosales; "Vista de la Casade Campa," by Dona E. Coranity; and also two flower pictures and several compositions and reproductions of old embroideries. Dona Inez Florez sends a beautiful study of a "Woman's Head." "The Roses" and "In a Bench of the Garden" are excellently wrought pictures by Fernemda Frances. Dona Amparo Gonzales Mora sends a "View of Grenada," Dona Maria O'Neill "A Marine."

The school of St. Isabel is also well represented by pictures executed by the girls there.

Especially beautiful is the copy of the famous picture of Murillo. Some of the pictures are:

A woman's head, by Dona Clara Scelfear, "The Galician Peasant," by Dona Conception Sonto, "A Bouquet of Flowers," by M. Pireelo, and two flower pictures by Isabel Baquero.

Twelve manikins will be placed in the cases to represent the costumes of the peasant women of different provinces of Spain. The women of Galicia, Catalonia, Andalusia, Alicante, Asturias, and Valencia are well shown in this collection. The Valencia woman wears a rich red satin dress woven with gold thread which she herself has made in every part. The Valencia manikin shows also the lace made by the women of this province and the embroidery worked with gold thread. The shoes that are worn are made by the women of these provinces. Other women wear the bright-colored woolen skirts woven by themselves. A small doll is in the collection which shows how the peasant women of Valle de Taz carry their children in a basket on their shoulders, instead of wheeling them as American people do.

CLOSED THE DOORS IN THEIR FACES.

Bad Management Shown at the Art Institute—Several Pocketbooks Lost.

Bad management existed somewhere in the treatment of the great crowd of persons who sought admission at the entrance to the Art Palace. About 7:45 o'clock the doors were closed and the ushers announced that none others would be admitted. It was just the time when the majority of the people began to arrive. In a few minutes there was a solid mass of persons, most of whom were women, extending from the doors to the sidewalk. Those who were in advance were crowded close against the doors and in the loggia. They were massed on the steps and were swayed hither and thither according as some energetic portion of the vast body put itself in motion. There seemed to have been no necessity, whatsoever, for closing the doors against the people, for there was full room for all or nearly all inside; if not in the assembly rooms, there was in the halls and corridors of the building. The World's Congress Headquarters and Information Bureau rooms were almost vacant while some of the women who were to take part in the sessions were being crushed outside. One of these, who through dislike of notoriety in the matter desired to keep her name a secret, lost her purse in the struggle. A member of the Massachusetts delegation, who also requested that her name be not given, was so exhausted by the crush that she fainted away. Bystanders managed to have her carried inside the door, but this action separated the woman from her daughter. The girl became almost frantic on finding the doors closed between her and her mother. This all occurred while by actual count there were 500 vacant seats in Columbus Hall, besides standing room for at least 1,000 persons, standing room for several hundred persons in Washington Hall, seats in abundance and standing room for a great many in Hall No. 3, where the National Christian League was in session, and the immense Congress headquarters and Information and Press Bureau halls almost vacant. The spacious rotunda was also nearly empty. Several pocketbooks, it is said, were stolen during the evening.

LITERARY MEN TO WORK FOR A CHURCH

Prominent Writers of the City to Appear at an Evanston Entertainment.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the South Presbyterian Church of Evanston has arranged for a literary and musical entertainment next Friday evening that promises to crowd the seating and standing room of that church as it has not been crowded since Lorado Taft gave his celebrated lecture on art. A number of members of the Chicago Press club are to be entertained at dinner that evening by John F. Flynn and they have volunteered to sing songs, recite poetry, and tell stories after the dinner for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society. Among those who are to take part in the program are Opie Read, who will give selections from his "Kentucky Colonel" and other popular novels. Ben King will recite dialect poems and give his imitation of Paderewski on the piano. Paul Hull will tell some quaint stories of country life. Ernest McGaffy and Charles Eugene Banks will read selections from their published and unpublished poems. John Ritchie will read from his work "Hassan." Stanley Waterloo from his "Man and Wife" and "Odd Situation," and John P. Flynn, John McGovern, and H. O. Heineman will give selections. After the program at the church is completed the members of the Press club will be the guests of honor at a reception at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. P. S. McKinnie, No. 535 Sheridan drive.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Funeral of Charles Kelly.

The funeral services of Charles Kelly took place yesterday morning from the family residence, No. 2 East Sixteenth street, at 9:30 o'clock. They

GREETS THE EDITORS.

ILLINOIS WOMAN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION AT THE AUDITORIUM.

A Large Number of Ladies Who Wield the Pen Noticed Among the Guests of the Evening—At the Business Meeting the President Recommends the Establishment of a Museum of Editorial Curiosities—The Standing Committees Appointed.

Mrs. Helen Akin Staritt presided at the reception given last night by the Illinois Woman's Press Association to the visiting members of the National Editorial Association. From 8 o'clock to midnight the parlors of the Auditorium presented a picturesque and animated spectacle as the hostesses moved around among their guests. Women journalists of all ages were there, some old and venerable, with gray or white hair, but youthful faces were more frequently met with. At 9 p. m. Mrs. Staritt introduced Byron Bryce of Wisconsin, who spoke gracefully in acknowledgment of the courtesies extended to him and his fellow-newspaper men. He was followed by Mr. Herbert of Kansas. An interlude of singing by the "Sicilian Quartet" followed. Then Gov. Peck of Wisconsin made a speech. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and Mrs. Lucy Stone of Boston spoke of the progress of women in the last generation. Mrs. Albert Barker, the whistler from England, gave a performance in mimicry of bird-singing and wind-moaning. The most moving performance of the evening was that of Mrs. Lyda Hood Talbot. She impersonated Mrs. Doodles mourning for her husband who had loved her fondly, but let her do all the chores and the gardening and take in work and had always liked to see woman keep within her own angelic sphere. It was evident that the audience last night had but a poor appreciation for that type of masculine humanity on whom "Mrs. Doodles" heaped merciless ridicule.

Mrs. Scipio Craig of California spoke for her husband, who had been marked for an address, and Mrs. Helen Gougar of Lafayette, Ind., made a speech on the powers and limitations of the country editor, man or woman. The last item was a spirited recitation by Miss Jennie O'Neill Potter.

STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

General Business Transacted by the National Editors—Plans for Today.

The business session of the National Editorial Association opened yesterday morning at Hotel Mecca, Thirty-fifth and State streets. President Byron J. Price gave his annual report, showing a remarkably successful year. It was referred for distribution to a special committee consisting of T. W. Walton of Kansas, J. D. Kinetsche of Nebraska, W. W. Weeks of Alabama, and H. A. McCraney of California.

A special committee on late novel devices in printers' art on exhibition at the Fair was appointed, consisting of Clinton Rosette of Illinois, A. C. Kessington of New York, K. G. Cooper of Colorado, A. F. Pierce of Connecticut, and Orno Strong of Washington.

The standing committees were appointed as follows:

Credentials—G. M. Billings of Massachusetts, F. A. Arnold of Indiana, Scipio Craig of California, M. H. Jewell of North Dakota, J. B. Eddy of Oregon.

Resolutions—H. J. Knapp of Nevada, E. D. Cox of Wisconsin, L. E. Elliott of Kansas, Judge Norton of Texas, C. W. Robbins of Maine.

Constitution—R. W. Stephens of Missouri, J. R. Keene of Missouri, A. B. White of West Virginia, W. S. Cappeller of Ohio, and E. H. Pierce of Massachusetts.

Memorials—R. H. Thomas of Pennsylvania, Mrs. E. J. Starrett of Illinois, and W. E. Pabor of Florida.

Treasurer's Books—A. D. Hosterman of Ohio, Nate Parrott of Iowa, and D. W. McDonald of Indiana.

Constitutions—S. Vater of Indiana, Col. Elliott of Florida, E. F. Atchison of Pennsylvania, W. S. Wiley of West Virginia, and A. O. Bunnell of New York.

Invitations—E. Hurlbut of Wisconsin, B. B. Herbert of Illinois, L. A. Sherman of Michigan, T. S. Carpenter of Indiana, E. E. Mommington of Tennessee.

An invitation from Tattersall's to visit the Military Tournament at the convenience of the members was accepted.

The session at noon adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning. Yesterday afternoon the members of the association attended by invitation the entertainment at the Turkish Theater in the Turkish Village at the Midway Plaisance.

The hour for the selection of a place for holding the session of 1894 was set for 11 a. m. today. Asbury Park, N. J., is a strong contestant for this honor, and is represented here by the Mayor, several editors, and prominent citizens, who are well supplied with data of the attractions of that seaside resort. Jacksonville, Fla., and Asheville, N. C., will each tender invitations. A novel invitation will also be presented from Mrs. M. D. Frazer of Boston, who wishes the association to embark at New York on a steamship July 4, 1894, cross the Atlantic, make a tour through France, Belgium, Ireland, and England, returning to New York Aug. 23, using forty-three days in the round trip, with sessions held on shipboard. The members would have to pay $250 apiece.

This afternoon the editorial visitors will be given a sail on the new whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus, passing as far south as opposite Jackson Park and thence northward to Lincoln Park, lunching on board. This evening they will visit "America" at the Auditorium.

President B. J. Price in his address, after referring to those members who died during the last year, said in part:

There appears to be a weakening influence upon the vitality of our association that should be overcome. We do not keep in close enough touch with the primary bodies that send delegates here. This body ought to know more about the progress made in the various State organizations. In every such body a brief outline of our work ought to be presented. A session could profitably be set apart by us for hearing reports, including outlines of newspaper legislation, what legislation is authorized, what libel laws are passed, together with reports of advancement made in mechanical and business lines. For several years the question of a permanent home has been before the organization. I see no practical plan for its materialization, but the time should not be distant when this body will be strong enough to have a home where it can aid deserving veterans and also a headquarters where a permanent secretary can be located. With this a thought more within the reach of immediate possibilities. This is for an effort to found a historical, artistic, and curio collection, including relics, manuscripts, pictures of noted editors and publishers, and specimens of novel or historic machinery and devices. One of the most curious museums in the world is that containing hundreds of thousands of newspapers at Aix-la-Chapelle. With diligence a useful collection might be made which many a college would gladly harbor until a home could be secured for our coming "editorium."

EDITORS SEE PLAISANCE SIGHTS.

They Are the Special Guests of the Turkish Village, and Try Kabab.

Six hundred editors, editors' wives, editors' sweethearts, and editors' children took in the sights on the Midway Plaisance yesterday, attracting almost as much attention as the natives themselves. The editors were special guests of the Turkish Village, where many of them lunched on Turkish pies with the label of a Chicago pie factory blown in each one of them, union made bread, and a delusive Oriental delicacy known as a kabab. There were editors from California and Maine, from Texas and Minnesota, and all the other States. There were some strong editorial comments on the kabab, which looks like a Frankfurter sausage, but has a temperature high as that in the furnace in the glass factory down the road. Even the Texas and California men who are accustomed to the tomale, proved that the kabab was too swift for them. After the kabab lunch the editors and the editors' relations all went to the theater to see a play called "Antar, the Son of Shaddad." Before the curtain went up Mr. Umgohgob read an address of welcome to the visitors. Then the orchestra surprised everybody by playing and singing "America." While this was on Rosa, the leading dancing girl, came on the stage waving the Stars and Stripes, at which the editors raised a long primer shout. They were also enthusiastic when Rosa was joined by another dancing girl who carried the flag of the Sultan. When she appeared the orchestra played and sang the Turkish national hymn. The play interested the visitors, who were particularly pleased with the costuming of the dancing girls. After their experiences in Turkey, the editors visited the German, Irish, and Austrian villages, the beauty show, the menagerie, and other attractions along the plaisance.

EASTERN JOURNALISTS IN CHICAGO.

May Stop for a Few Hours on Their Way to the St. Paul Convention.

A party of Eastern journalists accompanied by ladies arrived yesterday at noon by special train at the Michigan Central depot. They are delegates to the convention of the International League of Press clubs which is to be held at St. Paul, Minn., May 18-20. Among the delegates are several women journalists. The train left the New York Grand Central Depot Tuesday about noon with the main body of the delegation from New York, Boston, Baltimore, and other Eastern cities. The run was accomplished in twenty-five hours, which includes an hour's delay east of Buffalo. The party will be accompanied to St. Paul by H. A. Gross, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Northwestern, and M. C. Roach, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central. W. H. Underwood of the Michigan Central joined at Buffalo and proceeds with the party to its destination. The train is made up of six Wagner vestibule cars, newly constructed, making their first run. Arriving at Chicago a committee from the Press club met the party and conducted it to the Auditorium Hotel, where, after a brief symposium, the delegates separated, each going his own way, to meet again at evening for the resumption of the journey. Most of the visitors rushed down to Jackson Park, a few only remaining down-town. At 6:30 they were all back at the Auditorium and at 7:30 the special train steamed out of the Northwestern Depot with the delegation on board. The party will return to this city next week to see the Fair.

SAYS STEVENS AIDED THE REVOLT.

Ex-Marshal Wilson, in a Statement to Blount, Accuses the Ex-Minister.

[Special Correspondence of The Tribune.]

HONOLULU, May 9.
Via SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 17.

Ex-Marshal Wilson has written a long statement concerning Liliuokalani's reign which he has submitted to Commissioner Blount as evidence of his knowledge of interference on the part of Minister Stevens from the moment the ex-Queen was placed upon the throne. In this statement Wilson recounts the various interviews which Stevens had with the sovereign and quoted language used by him to her at various times. He tells how Stevens, at a state dinner, killed mosquitoes by clapping his hands together and allowing the insects to drop in the soup, from which he afterwards fished them out with his spoon.

Mr. Wilson then enumerates the circumstances of the proposed new constitution and the opposition thereto. He states that a meeting was held at Thurston's residence at which the annexation project was freely discussed. At this meeting Thurston stated that Minister Stevens had promised the support of the troops from the Boston, provided the committee would declare a provisional government, and that their cause could not be a success without the assistance of the troops and Minister Stevens. Mr. Wilson was in constant communication with the specials, and their reports seemed to point but to one result—revolution. After notifying Capt. Nowlein of the guards to prepare for action, he requested the Cabinet to meet him at the station-house, where he told before them all information at his command. At this meeting Peterson stated that he had been called upon by Carter, Thurston, and Colburn early that morning; that Thurston had assured him of Minister Stevens' assistance and asked him and Colburn to sign a request on Stevens to land the troops. Thurston's motive was to secure the signatures, thus legalizing Stevens' action in landing troops and lending aid to the rebels without risking their lives. At this point Wilson wanted to arrest the leaders of the revolution, but Peterson objected on the ground that such action would surely precipitate a conflict with the United States forces. When his motion to arrest the leaders was talked down Wilson wanted to protest officially against the proposed landing of the troops except they should be landed only for the purpose of guarding the consulate and legation.

He thought that with the 500 men under arms, a shore battery of twelve pieces and two Gatling guns, and from 50,000 to 60,000 rounds of ammunition he could have prevented the landing of the full complement of the Boston's men. The Queen's Cabinet, through fear or ignorance, decided it was best to again see Minister Stevens and learn from him to what extent he would support the plotters against the Queen. At the same time the members decided to wait upon the Consular corps and business-men and get their views on the situation. Parker and Peterson called on Stevens and received from him the assurance that he would protect a provisional government with troops from the Boston.

When the proclamation overthrowing the Queen was finally read Capt. Wiltse had the officers and men of the Boston drawn up in line facing the government building. Still with the idea that the United States troops would not take active part in the affair Mr. Wilson called the Ministers together and asked permission to send out his armed forces and shoot down the conspirators. This was refused. Then it was that an official communication was addressed to Stevens, in which he was asked if he recognized the provisional government. His reply is well known. Wilson says he surrendered to save the useless slaughter of many lives, believing the United States would restore the Queen to power.

Commissioner Blount has been taking affidavits of prominent royalists and has almost concluded his investigation.

The *Star* continues its attacks upon the ex-Queen and demands her removal to some other country. It is understood if the provincial government should attempt to deport her other governments represented here would stop it to the extent of landing sailors and providing her with a guard.

ANOTHER MISSISSIPPI LEVEE COLLAPSES.

Many Plantations in Arkansas Sure to Be Overflowed as a Result.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 17.—[Special.]—One hundred feet of levee in Chicot County, Ark., one and one-half miles above Grand Lake, collapsed this morning. This afternoon the crevasse is reported 600 to 1,000 feet wide and enlarging fast. This crevasse simply heightens the effect of previous crevasses in the east half of the Tensas basin and will overflow many plantations in East Carroll Parish, twenty-five or thirty in Madison and some in Tensas besides. The Fifth Louisiana Levee District, which fronts on the river for 200 miles, has hitherto been considered endangered. Bayou Macon and Bœuf River, where crossed by the Queen and Crescent route, many miles from the crevasses, were rising an inch an hour today. When this water returns to the river a few weeks later, a terrific strain will be put on the levees below Baton Rouge. The cotton crop in Tensas basin will be cut off one-half.

WAITERS DECIDE TO FIGHT IT OUT.

A Motion to Declare the Strike Off Is Voted Down Almost Unanimously.

The 200 striking waiters after a stormy four hours' session yesterday afternoon decided to continue their strike indefinitely. A motion was made early in the meeting to declare the strike off. This precipitated a fiery discussion and was voted down almost unanimously. A proposition was then made to resume work at $15 a week for regular men, $1 for dinner service, with 30 cents an hour for overtime, $3 for extra men, ten and a half hours to constitute a day's work, breakages to be paid at cost price, these terms to apply to Rector's, Lakeside, Chicago, Saratoga, American, Boston, Illinois, and Freeman's house. After a two hours discussion the motion to table this was lost. A resolution was then adopted amid ringing cheers to continue the strike at the original demand of $20 a week.

Death of Archbishop Gonnindard.

PARIS, May 17. Mgr. Gonnindard, Archbishop of Rennes, dropped dead today in the courtyard of the railway station at Rennes.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

D. Miller has been appointed Traffic Manager of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

Sergeant Richard H. Dutton of the Seventeenth United States Infantry committed suicide at Fort Russell, Wyo., yesterday.

Ex-Secretary John W. Noble is to take up his residence in Oklahoma and make the race for United States Senator when that Territory is admitted to the Union.

A bill has passed the Florida Senate forbidding railroad companies to make runs of trainmen longer than thirteen hours each and compelling at least eight hours to elapse between runs.

FOR THE YOUNG KING.

BANQUET TO CELEBRATE THE SPANISH MONARCH'S BIRTHDAY.

The Duke of Veragua Entertains Representatives of All Nations at the Auditorium—Toasts to the Ruler of Spain and the President of the United States Drank at the Same Time—President Palmer of the National Commission Responds—The Host's Address.

Alphonso XIII., King of Spain, was 7 years old yesterday. In honor of his birthday the Duke of Veragua and the Spanish Royal Commissioner, Señor Dupuy du Lome, gave a banquet last night in the Auditorium, the guests, including the foreign and home World's Fair Commissioners, the Fair officials, and leading citizens.

The banquet was laid in the handsome hall on the sixth floor of the Auditorium, and the guests were interested to learn that they were sitting directly over the audience room of the theater, where a mimic history was being shown, while above toasts were being drunk to the honor of the descendant of the Great Admiral and the boy who is his King. The tables were arranged in the form of a V, and decorated with red, white, and blue, and yellow and red flowers, the colors blending into the United States and Spanish symbolic hues. The Stars and Stripes and the flag of Spain were draped over the table of honor, and behind these a mandolin orchestra played Castilian airs, varying its program with an occasional American tune.

The Bill of Fare.

The menu was a peculiar one. It was a Spanish banquet, given by a Spaniard, in honor of a Spanish monarch, but the things to eat were purely American. This is what was disposed of:

Little Neck clams.
Pocahontas broth.
Softshell crabs. Jefferson.
Cucumber salad.
Philadelphia chicken. William Penn.
Broiled mushrooms. Sam Ward.
Saratoga chips.
Minnehaha punch.
Jacksnipe. Ticonderoga.
Sweet potatoes. Henry Clay.
Jellied chicken livers.
Cauliflower salad. Hiawatha.
Apple dumpling. Martha Washington.
Columbian ice-cream.
New England cakes.
Dessert. Coffee.

At the head table sat the Duke of Veragua. On his left were Señor Dupuy du Lome, John M. Clark, and Herr von Palitschek. On his right were President Palmer, French Commissioner Camille Krantz, and the Marquis of Barboles. In the balcony overlooking the gay scenes below were the Duchess of Veragua, her son and daughter, Mrs. Dickins, and ladies of the Spanish party. They were cheered as they took their places and occasionally were greeted with a toast.

Veragua Speaks.

When the food had been thoroughly taken care of, and the cigarettes and coffee had been handed around, the Duke of Veragua arose and was greeted with clapping of hands, a clinking of glasses, and cries of cheer in all the languages represented. The Duke bowed his thanks, and in excellent English said:

I salute the representatives of all nations and all the eminent persons who honor us tonight with their presence. You have come to celebrate with us a memorable date for Spain—the birthday of a King, who symbolizes in the glories that our nation reached in the past under the monarchy, who represents the liberties that the Spanish people have conquered in the present by their energy and who also represents the hope of a future of peace and prosperity. Alphonso the Twelfth died when Spain had just completed her political reconstruction and was concentrating anew her efforts in the interior on the development of her resources. This work demands time and perseverence and can only be accomplished under a regime that will allow of the exercise of all modern liberties while maintaining the respect of the law. The sincerity with which her Majesty the Queen Regent fulfills her constitutional duties, her love to Spain, and the example she shows of all the virtues, both public and private, will undoubtedly make of the young King, who today completes his seventh year, a King worthy of the high mission intrusted to him by Providence. The many marks of sympathy that Spain is receiving from all parts of the world in this celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the great discovery show plainly the admiration which my country inspires in all the nations of the Old World as well as the new. Spain greets all kindly and wishes them all prosperity. But at this time I must make a special distinction in favor of this hospitable nation. To Mr. Palmer, here present, I wish to express our profound gratitude, and I therefore, in the name of Spain, I propose one first toast—To Mr. Cleveland, President of the Republic.

Mingled the Toasts.

The orchestra played "Hail Columbia," the guests stood with glasses in their hands, and then the Duke said, "and also the health of the King of Spain." The two toasts were mingled and President Palmer made this response:

Friends and brethren—for we are friends and I hope brethren. At any rate, we are no longer strangers. We are brothers or brothers-in-law, or we may become so soon. The Duke of Veragua has made a happy combination of the King of Spain, his mother, and the President of the United States. These three represent dignity, happiness, and a bond that cannot be broken. I like these ceremonial days. I love birthdays and wedding anniversaries. They hitch on to each other with a symbolic bond which makes us better and brighter and more companionable. They make the world a better place to live in, and the World's Fair people need a nicer atmosphere. We are working all day and sawing wood all night. We want harmony, and if we cannot get it we can get the best debating society in the world. A toast to the President is in a manner perfunctory, but in this case it is not necessary for me to individualize. We admire our President and we believe that he is loved by all people. We wish him a long life and a happy immortality, and would suggest that if he will come here again and see our Fair he will be benefited beyond measure.

Prosperity to Chicago.

Señor Dupuy du Lome followed and proposed the toast "Prosperity to the City of Chicago, Success to the World's Fair." He said that the Exposition was an object lesson to all the world and that the men and the city building the Fair have shown a new age to the people now on earth and to those to come.

Chief of Foreign Affairs Walker Fearn responded by saying that all that has been done by the men at work on the Fair has been done as a duty and that the three men deserving the greatest credit for what had been accomplished were Messrs. Davis, Palmer, and Burnham. He hoped that the Commissioners would find everything here agreeable, and that when the opportunity came they would return and see the result of their labors. Mr. Fearn thanked the Duke and Duchess for their hospitality and felt sure that all the Commissioners and officials were of the same mind in this respect.

Señor del Campillo proposed the toast, "The Fair Commissioners," and the French Commissioner, Camille Krantz, responded in his native tongue, closing by proposing the health of the Duke, Commissioner du Lome, and the King of Spain. He followed this with a toast for "The Duchess of Veragua and all her family," which was the closing compliment of the night.

Guests Present.

Those present were:

The Duke of Veragua, Marquis de Barboles, Pedro Colon, Christobel Colon, Carlos Aguilera, Marquis Villalobar, A. Campillo, E. Ping, Joaquin Pavia, Juan Cologna, Juan Harietta, Rosendo Fernandez, M. Loane, Jaime Parlade, Juan Vilardell, Juan Espiena, L. Soler, Carlos Azcarraga, Sr. Yaques, Manuel Pons, Sr. Moragas, G. M. Larralde, John T. Dickinson, James Allison, Walker Fearn, D. H. Buchanan, Prof. Putnam, T. W. Palmer, Moses P. Handy, J. M. Samuels, Charles Henrotin, Milward Adams, A. V. Armour, H. W. Bishop, Norman Williams, Alfred Simons, Astoria Vercruysse, Ibrahim Hukky Bey, Commander Dickins, S. H. Peabody, T. W. Collins, R. Le Ghait, M. N. Arizaga, T. M. Cuterio Rebeiso, Angelo del Nero, Dr. Remnick, A. de Robellstzay, A. von Palitschek, Richard Hughes, John M. Clark, Miguel Serrano, R. W. Patterson Jr., Carl Michelson, Cesar Gondra, Tau F. Goday, C. Rogouza Soutschefsky, P. de Gloukhovsky, Edward Blair, W. Scott, William Penn Nixon, Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Carlos R. Gallardo, C. R. Farwell, Marquis Errico Mugaro, Edward M. Chucarro, Victor F. Lawson, C. Paredes, Señor Ruano, Jules Krantz, N. Krantz, Señor Calvo, Señor Guzman, Caronel Arizaga, Halsey C. Ives, Lieut. Baker, Willard A. Smith, A. de Scherp Spiridovitch, M. Lu Rul, George Birkhoff, W. Señor Dupuy de Lome.

DINNER TO FOREIGN VISITORS.

Germania Club Entertains Visitors—Many Addresses Made.

Cries of "Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!" from strong German lungs resounded at the Germania club, Clark street and Germania place, last night. They rose high over the strains of German music and the sounds of tinkling wine glasses in an atmosphere of good fellowship. The occasion was a banquet tendered to the German journalists in attendance on the World's Fair, by the club. Three long tables stretching from a fourth spread in the lofty banquet hall of the club house were crowded with members of the club and their guests.

Dinner was served at 7 o'clock. At 9 o'clock President Koch rapped sharply for order and in a brief speech welcomed the club guests. He said in part:

We seldom have an opportunity to entertain so many guests of intelligence and trained skill. We are German-Americans. We love the land of our birth and the land of our adoption. The proof of that is found in the record of the Germans who fought to preserve the Union. Throughout this broad land in every city and village German names will be found in the front ranks of commercial callings, of law, science, art, and the learned professions.

Most of the Germans who come here were without university education. What success Germans have had is due to the thoroughness of their training in the fatherland. We honor that land and its sons and bid those from it tonight welcome, and I ask you all to drink to that sentiment.

Speeches followed by Henry Rubens, Herr Derenburg, Herr Wermuth, Mayor Harrison, and ex-Mayor Washburne. Mr. Harrison said in part:

There is something charming to me in the way the Germans touch glasses. We in Chicago acknowledge no fatherland. In one sense Chicago is made up of people from all countries. It is the third or fourth German city in population in the world; the fourth Scandinavian; the third Swedish city; the second Norwegian; the second Bohemian; the second Polish, and the first of all cities in pluck and energy. Who but a cosmopolitan people would have tried to build the White City in eighteen months? The world said it was folly. Our puritans said the Fair must close up Sunday. But Chicago said only yesterday through the directory—and I am happy to say I was one of them—that the Fair should open Sunday. We call our American race Anglo-Saxon. What is the Anglo-Saxon but the Teuton, and it was battling against every one that made the Teuton what he is. I look into the future and see a city here unequaled on the face of the globe. It is said Chicago is a windy and bragging city. Haven't we a right to brag? It has risen in all its magnificence in the lifetime of a man and points the way to a future more splendid than its past.

Herr Wermuth spoke in eulogistic terms of Chicago enterprise and the Fair and ex-Mayor Washburne made a brief address in a happy vein. The company broke up about midnight.

Among those present were:

Edward Koch, Mayor Harrison, ex-Mayor Washburne, Henry Rubens, George Weiss, William C. Seipp, Jacob Kern, A. H. Revell, A. Koenig, Leo Ernst, Clemens Brinkman, A. Woodman, Emil Coit, Emil Poiser, Paul Rothbart, Carl Moeller, Herr Wermuth, Imperial German Commissioner to the World's Fair; Herr Derenberg, Ernest Van Hesse Wartegg, Franz H. Bachem, Cologne *Gazette*; Karl Haller, Stuttgart *Gazette*; Pascal David, Frederick Thiel, M. E. Kurlinemann, Berlin; Paul von Szczepanski-Dahcim, Berlin; Herman Hilger, Berlin *Anzeiger*; M. Seliger, Karl Boettchen, Berlin; Gustave A. Panse, T. Waltonsdorf, Hans Schleigmann, Berlin; Frank Roesch, A. Wurtmann, George S. Schiener, Murontsberg; Granz Drax, Hilmar Stephany, August Fiedler, Adam Alquist, Dr. Foutsch, Berlin; C. F. Colliot, Dr. Karl Meucke, Alex H. Revel, Edward Noll, Dr. Kalenorn Saarlonis, Rhineland; Dr. Meyer, Philip Henne, Rugen Hartman, Frankfort; Jacob Slattner, Berlin; Wolf Von Schierbrand, C. C. Scheerer, Tattlingen; T. Schoenner, Nuremberg; August Bauer, John C. Richberg, Conrad Fuerst, Rudolph Brand, Arnold Holinger, William Vocke, E. G. Halle, George Braun, Arch Fiedler, W. Michaelis, Leo Schmidt, T. Kochs, P. Rothbarth, Dr. Thomas Bluthardt, T. Becker, Thomas Pieser, Dr. G. A. Zimmermann.

A Kindergarten Reception.

The Chicago Kindergarten College will give a reception to the International Kindergarten Union at No. 10 Van Buren street this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. All kindergartners and others specially interested in the kindergarten work are cordially invited.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

A coquettish, cunning English maiden was Ada Rehan as the Letitia Hardy of "The Belle's Stratagem"—she who was the dignified and constrained Russian Baroness of "The Last Word" but the night before. The contrast between the two characters was marked and served to impress upon Chicago playgoers the widely diversified gifts of the talented woman who reigns supreme in the matchless Daly company as she does in the whole society of American actresses. Letitia Hardy has failed to impress the one whom her parents have chosen for her future husband as favorably as he has impressed her. Grace and beauty and the sunshiny spirit of divine goodness are hers, but there is lacking the indefinable something to knit the tie that has been drawn between the pair of prearranged lovers. Letitia feigns simpleness—not the simpleness of sincerity, but the prattling simpleness of idiocy. The young husband's early coolness changes to antipathy when, shortly afterward, he meets a queen of grace and beauty and good sense at a masked ball. His lukewarm love for Letitia is transferred to ardent passion for the woman in the mask, whose dance has been as graceful as her speech. Then to discourage the marriage to which he is bound he feigns madness, and a fine frenzy it is, but to no avail. At last before him appears the creature to whom his heart had gone out at the ball, who greets him with the remark, "I told you that you would see me when you least expected me." The mask is removed, and the simpering, giggling Letitia Hardy and the graceful and lovable dancer of the night before are the same. This is "The Belle's Stratagem" of Mrs. Hannah Crowley in which Mr. Daly's players appeared at Hooley's last night. It is as capricious, as gay, and as graceful in its rapid action as "The Last Word" was dignified. Its demands on the players were the opposite of the play of the first night. Miss Rehan's acting overflowed with the charm and grace that render each of her characters a dream rather than a reality. Her simple-minded capriciousness in the first act was as real as was her seriousness in the second, and the charm of her personality in the third as she repeated the graceful lines of the epilogue surpassed both. Mr. Arthur Bouchier was an ardent Doricourt. His feigned madness was intensely humorous, yet accomplished with an artistic skill that shielded it from all grotesqueness. James Lewis gave an admirable character sketch in old Hardy. Mr. Herbert Gresham was also humorous as a timid foil in the character of Flutter. Miss Adelaide Prince gracefully accomplished the rôle of Mrs. Rackett. The comedy preserved the humor of the English surroundings in which it was placed.

Following "The Belle's Stratagem" was given an entertaining little one-act comedy by Planche entitled "Loan of a Lover," in which Miss Kittie Cheatham particularly distinguished herself as a confiding little Bavarian maid in search of a lover. William Gilbert was amusing as Peter Seyk, a blunt young farmer whose lack of perception prevents him from falling in love with Gertrude until pushed to it by a Capt. Amesfort, played by Mr. Sidney Herbert, who takes advantage of the maiden's longings to bring his capricious sweetheart, played by Miss Isabel Irving, to her senses. The play went excellently with the fashionable audience that filled Hooley's. The same bill will be given tonight.

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Fraulein Thekla Irmler, a sister of Martha Irmler, the graceful premiere danseuse assoluta of the American Extravaganza company, arrived in Chicago Tuesday evening direct from Cologne, where she has been dancing in the ballets at the Grand Opera-House for several years. She will make her first appearance in America in "Ali Baba" as one of the premiers in the revival of the extravaganza, which will follow the engagement of "The Fencing Master." A new feature of "Ali Baba" will be a new transformation scene entitled "A Tribute to America," which is now being prepared by Mr. Frederick Dangerfield, the scenic artist of the Henderson productions.

***

Miss Lillian Russell will reach Chicago today to prepare for her extended season of light opera, which begins at the Columbia Monday night. She will move into a cosy flat on the South Side, which has been put in readiness for her reception. Many of the properties to be used during the summer's productions have already arrived. The entire company will reach Chicago in time for a rehearsal before the opening.

Sig. Simone Elia, a dancer who has met with great success at the Theater Royal in London, as well as in the other great European capitals, will make his first appearance in the ballet of the "America" spectacle at the Auditorium tonight. A new specialty by Sig. Elia and Signora Cerale, the premiere dancer, will be the vehicle of the London dancer's introduction to Chicago audiences.

Twelve more performances of "The Fencing Master" at the Chicago Opera-House will be given, and then the opera will be removed to make way for the American Extravaganza company in "Ali Baba." Miss Marie Tempest has recovered from her severe cold and is now appearing regularly except at the Wednesday matinées.

"The Sportsman," the new farce which the Frohman Comedians are presenting at the Schiller, has caught popular fancy and is attracting large audiences. Its sprightly performance by the members of the company is its greatest charm.

ANOTHER BANK FAILS.

ROYAL OF QUEENSLAND IS FORCED TO CLOSE ITS DOORS.

Other Broken Australian Concerns to Be Wound Up—London Bankers Declare There Is No Cause for Alarm—Bank and Firm Business Mixed at Cedar Falls—New York Stock Market Rallies for Special Reasons—Citizens' Bank of Minneapolis Suspends.

LONDON, May 17.—Advices from Australia show that the financial crisis is still acute. This morning a dispatch was received announcing that the Royal Bank of Queensland (limited) had suspended.

The Court of Queen's Bench has made an order for the winding up of the London Chartered Bank of Australia, the head office of which was at Melbourne, and has enjoined similar petitions for the winding up of the Australian Joint Stock Bank of Sydney and the National Bank of Australia.

The London Chartered Bank of Australia failed April 25 with deposit liabilities of £6,500,000. The Australian Joint Stock Bank of Sydney failed about April 20 with liabilities amounting to about £13,000,000, and the National Bank of Australasia suspended April 30 with deposit liabilities amounting to about £9,000,000.

BRISBANE, May 17.—The Government of Queensland has proclaimed a holiday for one month in the gold fields in order to enable mine-owners and others embarrassed by the recent bank failures to make new arrangements as to their financial affairs.

LONDON BANKERS ARE NOT ALARMED

Baron Rothschild and Others Say No Crisis Is Impending.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, May 17.—[Copyright, 1893, by the Press Publishing company, New York World.]—There is a strong and plainly noticeable feeling of distrust in nearly every house here that has large financial dealing, but when interviewed the largest bankers today all put on smiling faces and said there was no danger anywhere, or if there was they themselves were strong.

At N. M. Rothschild & Co.'s big establishment in St. Withins lane there was a large secret meeting of bankers, and Lord Rothschild, head of the house, was closeted with the heads of other big banks. This meeting had been kept quiet, but there was much gossip in the city about it, and all sorts of rumors were afloat as to what it would accomplish. Baron Rothschild could not leave the room himself, but he sent out a personal representative, who talked to the correspondent in a curious little room containing only a table, a large china ink pot, and two chairs. He returned to consult his chief, and then said Rothschild was willing to give some information but not to have the opinion of the house quoted. Baron Rothschild considered the financial uneasiness at London had been greatly exaggerated and that the outlook was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. The bank rate had been raised ½ per cent twice in succession to 3½ per cent simply to protect itself against the demand for gold which was always made by foreign bankers when there was any uneasiness at London. It was a necessary step, he said, and did not foreshadow any evil. So far as he knew the Australian failures and American uneasiness had not seriously affected any London houses.

Mr. Lawrence, manager of J. S. Morgan & Co., the London representative of Drexel, Morgan & Co. of New York, said, like everyone else:

The financial situation gives us no cause for alarm, but we do not wish the firm to be quoted. I admit there are rumors of a great many impending disasters, and of one particularly great one, but it is impossible to say anything as to the truth of them. I never expect the shipments of gold from America will slowly decrease. Of course no person speaking with authority will admit that a great financial crisis is generally feared. In a short time we will all be laughing at our unfounded fears.

Mr. Tyhurst, manager of Brown, Shipley & Co., a large American banking house with offices in Founder court, said:

The disasters in American industrials and the condition of silver legislation have done as much as the Australian failures to disturb the London stock market. There is no prospect, I feel sure, of any general disturbance in the mercantile world. Over $300,000,000 of capital was involved in the Australian failures and many English investors and more Scotch suffered individually, but no large firms are seriously affected. The latest shipments of gold from America will help to restore the London market. There is no apparent cause for alarm here.

Mr. Shannon, manager of Coutts' Bank, which keeps accounts with great numbers of rich families spoke on the situation briefly. This is the institution where clerks are not allowed to wear any hair on the face except small side whiskers and Mr. Shannon wears a neat gray pair to encourage his subordinates. He said:

The crisis caused by the failure of the Australian banks is one purely affecting individuals and cannot in any case assume the gravity of that caused by the Baring failure. No one expects a similar crisis or any serious disturbance to occur in England. The slight panic on the London Exchange was one that would be caused by a serious disaster in any part of the world and did necessarily affect the English money market. The banks are moving cautiously just now, but that very caution is a source of strength. Taken all in all the outlook is satisfactory and promising.

BANK AND FIRM BUSINESS MIXED.

Sensational Developments in the Cedar Falls Failures—Liabilities Increasing.

WATERLOO, Ia., May 17.—[Special.]—Developments today in the matter of the failure of the First National Bank of Cedar Falls and the assignment of Fields & Bro. have been somewhat sensational. It appears that for some time the bank and the firm of Fields & Bro. have been using the same blank form for certificates of deposit and notes, the only difference being that the certificates of deposit were signed "C. J. Fields, cashier," and the notes were signed "W. M. Fields & Bro." and were simply the obligation of the firm.

Today a large number of instances have been reported where persons supposed they held certificates of deposit, but they turned out to be simply notes of W. M. Fields & Bro. An attorney from Reinbeck, who came to Waterloo this afternoon, reported that three parties at Reinbeck held these notes and assert they supposed they had deposited money in the First National Bank. There are also said to be some of these notes at Hudson in this county and a few in this city.

The latest estimate of the liabilities of the firm of Fields & Bro. places them at about $300,000, and they may possibly go higher. The firm has filed a schedule of their assets and liabilities with the County Recorder, and the list of creditors as given by them foots up 150, of whom forty-four are women, some of the latter being school teachers. The schedules do not fix any sum as the amount of the liabilities or assets. The schedule of assets includes all the personal property of the firm, among which are given 347¾ shares of First National Bank stock, 130 horses, together with vehicles and farm machinery, thirty head of cattle, and a lot of notes which, it is said, are mostly overdue. They also schedule among their assets about 2,000 acres of land in North and South Dakota, Kansas, and Iowa.

CITIZENS' BANK SUSPENDS PAYMENT.

Temporary Closing of a State Bank at Minneapolis—Run Was Feared.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 17.—The Citizens' Bank this morning suspended payment. The notice on the door says depositors will be paid in full. The officials declare the bank is perfectly solvent and the suspension is due to its inability to realize promptly on its securities. The Citizens' is one of the smaller State banks of this city. Its statement at the close of business May 4 shows:

Loans and discounts	$478,844
Cash on hand and due from banks	60,000
Deposits	283,913
Surplus and profits	16,800
Rediscount	76,500

The capital is $250,000. There had been no run on the bank and the action was taken to protect depositors. Cashier N. Carroll said:

Deposits yesterday were as large as usual. We had not cash enough in the bank today to pay all depositors should they have demanded it, and rather than risk a run we decided to suspend for a few days. We have more than enough to meet all demands, but it is in such shape that it cannot be obtained for a day or two. By next Monday at the outside our securities can be turned so as to resume business. All depositors will be paid in full.

The run on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank is about over, only a few depositors appearing at the paying tellers' windows this morning.

An application was expected to be made in the District Court this morning to have a Receiver appointed for the Northwestern Guaranty Loan company. It was to be made by John Goodnow, and the Directors of the institution were said to be in sympathy with the move. The application may be made tomorrow.

RALLIES IN THE STOCK MARKET.

Villard to Quit Northern Pacific and Rockefellers to Advance It More Money.

NEW YORK, May 17.—[Special.]—The stock market rally has continued, and in some spots much vim is shown. Several pieces of good news came out, all calculated to help along somewhat the street's disposition to be cheerful. None of the developments, however, are of the sort which will be likely to exert lasting influences. They

SPEAK OF THE DRAMA.

LEADING ACTRESSES ADDRESS THE AUXILIARY CONGRESS.

Mme. Helena Modjeska, Georgia Cayvan, Clara Morris, and Julia Marlowe Interest an Enthusiastic Audience at the Art Institute—Hundreds Turned Away—Large Overflow Meeting Held—They All Defend and Extol Their Art—Many Meetings Are Held Throughout the Day.

Drama's women left their home last night, turned their backs on flashing footlights, left unreaped their nightly harvest of plaudits, just to make a visit. More than that—to meet other women on a common ground, to stretch out their hands to them, and to show them that they were warm, honest, generous hands that might be clasped full womanly. Scarcely need to say that the Art Institute was their goal. Under that hospitable roof which has sheltered in the last few days the representatives of all that is brilliant, gentle, and good in the world of

MISS GEORGIA CAYVAN.

women, Literature and Art, Philanthropy, Domesticity, Society, nay, even Religion, sat enchanted at their feet. Only Science screamed and whistled and groaned along its steel rails just outside the great building, rudely refusing to be subjugated.

Whatever the succeeding days of the World's Congress of Representative Women may bring forth, certainly no more remarkable scene than that which greeted those who filled the Hall of Washington can be conjured up. The crowd that surged through the corridors, beat upon guarded doors in a vain clamor for admission, burst into enthusiasm or was soothed into respectful silence by the silver-voiced women who governed it, was a spectacle in itself.

Was a Brilliant Scene.

Added to this was the rough picturesqueness of the great room, with its vivid decorations of scarlet and yellow, half hidden by the shadows thrown by uncertain lights into its farthest corners, and the brilliant group of artists and social leaders who stood under a glare of electricity upon the platform, the delicate colors of their gowns and of the flowers they carried making each a picture limned in living colors.

Modjeska, Georgia Cayvan, Clara Morris, and Julia Marlowe, as they looked about the place with its bare rafters and sputtering lights, might have thought of the barn storming days of other and older actresses, but turning to Mrs. Potter Palmer, enthroned in a great Gothic chair, to Mrs. Charles Henrotin, who sat beside her, to Mrs. May Wright Sewall, who presided over the great gathering with an ease that was wholly modern, they must needs have been brought back to a realizing sense of the exigencies of the present that claimed them as its own.

Something of the old free spirit of those early days characterized the evening, however, manifesting itself in a charming atmosphere of good fellowship and kinship that seemed to enfold them. Modjeska's triumphs were those of all the others. The applause they won contributed to her gratification. One of the most pleasing of all the kaleidoscopic scenes of the evening was when the elder actress crossed the stage to congratulate trembling Georgia Cayvan, who had suffered a bit from stage fright, on her deserved success; and when she received, with a shake of the head and a motion of the hand, which was a question as to the pronunciation, the graceful compliment Clara Morris paid her the applause and wild cheers of appreciation stormed about them both.

UTTERANCES FROM THE FOOTLIGHTS.

Four Leading Actresses Give Addresses on Their Calling and Its Aim.

Mme. Modjeska was the first to speak. She made an address on the history of women on the stage. In the course of her discussion she

MME. HELENA MODJESKA.

said that England followed late in the footsteps of the Latin countries in introducing female performers on the public stage. She said:

The formal entrance of women on the stage in England is usually credited to the epoch of the Restoration. It seems, however, that already under Cromwell, when the fervor of the Puritans against the stage had somewhat abated, and Davenant was allowed to give performances at the Rutland House, there was produced "The Siege of Rhodes," a play with music, where the part of Ianthe was impersonated by a woman, Mrs. Coleman.

At the beginning of the present century there were two tendencies in the dramatic art of Germany opposed to each other—the Hamburg school, under the influence of the great actor and manager, Louis Schroeder, was wending toward what we would call today realism or naturalism; the school of Weimar, created by the great poets, Goethe and Schiller, represented an ideal rhetoric movement. The object of the first was to preserve above all strong characteristics and to avoid pathos. The object of the latter was to keep up the standard of the ideal of poetry, which might be lowered, they feared, in the narrow limits of everyday surroundings and commonplace treatment. Both were right to some extent, and the solution of the struggle lay in the union of the two tendencies.

The influence of women may not have acted in such a direct way upon the development of the other theaters as upon the German, but whoever is familiar with the history of the theater will acknowledge with me that at every new phase of development actresses have marked the way as prominently as actors. In most of the countries mentioned by me woman's entrance upon the stage was almost simultaneous with the creation of permanent theaters. Dramatic literature in France and in Germany as well as in Spain and Italy, came to its highest development soon after the entrance of women on their respective stages.

Influence of the Stage.

If the influence of our sex upon the theater is beneficent, can we say the same of the influence of the theater upon the woman herself? In other words, does the life of an actress tend to develop her better qualities or does it do to the contrary? I should not like to give a decisive reply to the question. I may say, however, that it seems to me while the life that we lead exposes us to a great many temptations, stimulates too much our vanity, and takes us sometimes too far from our every day duties, it must certainly develop in us a sense of independence and therefore of responsibility. It brings us into contact with the highest creations of the master minds, and is bound to open both our hearts and intellects to the generous impulses and high problems which they teach to humanity. As for morals, I can only state that there are as many good women on the stage as in any other station of life.

The good that woman can do on the stage for humanity can be summed up in the good that the stage itself can do. We cannot expect that only the work of great masters should be produced in the numerous theaters. Very often the stage is used only for amusement, but even in that case it should not be detrimental to the better instincts of man.

Dramatic art has a more limited field than some of her sisters. While a painter or a sculptor can choose his own subjects and only deal with nature as it appears to his temperament the actor has to follow the dramatic author. But the interpretation of the author's work depends upon the performer. By transfusing his own soul into the character performed he can either degrade or elevate the impersonation.

There is no question that almost any part of the higher drama can be interpreted, without detriment to the author's object, so as to appeal to the lower instincts of the public, or to its higher intellect or sentiment. It is in this direction that I think woman's mission on the stage can be of great significance both to her art, to her public, and to her own self.

All as we are here, have at heart the future of the American stage, and by this, we mean the progress of dramatic art and dramatic literature. This future may in some way be made brighter by the combined efforts of the playwright and the performer. But in the present condition of affairs it relies first of all upon the public. In the last years of the nineteenth century when materialism, or at least a practical spirit, rules over everything, the theater has become principally a commercial enterprise. We may consider it as a drawback, we may seek remedies to it, but, in the meantime, we have to look at facts as they are. Now, we know that in all the economical questions the law of supply and demand is the supreme master. Therefore, the theater will produce what the public requires.

I am happy to say that there has always been a tendency on woman's part to protect and encourage true art. The spirit of refinement and poetry is still living in woman's heart; and therefore I look with security and hope to the future, convinced as I am that the almighty power of American women will create a new era in the history of the American stage.

Georgia Cayvan's Address.

Miss Georgia Cayvan's address was as follows:

I come before you tonight, as one from the rank and file of the theatrical profession, not to make a set speech on the calling in which I am engaged, but to talk to you, if I may, simply, earnestly—perhaps a little disjointedly—about the stage and its women.

The drama has its legitimate province, its peculiar function. Primarily the purpose of the stage is relaxation, and herein lies its great usefulness. It is for us to take the tired man and woman, lift them out of the rush and struggle for a brief space, help them to forget the strife and ambition, the disappointment and sadness of reality that may be theirs in the world of the stage, where the glamour and romance bring restfulness, where ideal love and worthy deeds and noble sentiments are happily shown, and where griefs are only agreeably pathetic, because they are not real agony, and everything comes out all right in the last act.

It is not an ignoble mission to poetize the prose of simple things and lend a touch of romance to the practical for the inspiration of the masses, o limited in mind, or too much occupied with the world's work, to grasp the splendor of great thoughts set in classical language; and aside from the drama's honorable service in the past I claim for it a place in the intellectual life of today.

But the modern drama has its field of practical usefulness as well. It should be the authority on fine points of etiquette, on the truly artistic in dress, on the conventional and correct in social forms and ceremonies. In short, it should be the final court of appeal in all that pertains to the accurate and cultured in manners, morals, and speech according to the standards of the time.

Moreover, the stage reaches a class of people which the pulpit may not influence. Those most in need of ministration, the bitter, world-worn, pessimistic men and women, the heartbroken and hopeless, the gay and frivolous, as well as the immoral, come to us when they will not go to you. You seek out some of them with your vigilance and zeal; they come to us of their own accord. We speak to them in a language they understand; we appeal to their better natures by presenting pictures of true nobility of character, by making our villains more unfortunate and repulsive than the genuine article, and by always seeing to it that the hero marries a rich heiress, that the wronged wife is recompensed, and the betrayer of innocence is punished.

In particular should women recognize the progressive spirit and influence of the stage. For the dramatic profession has been the pioneer in granting to women the privileges which in other intellectual callings they are still striving to compass. I am not speaking to people of my own profession tonight, but as a woman to women, I would make my plea for a better understanding, a more sympathetic appreciation of the women of the stage. I would present to you something of what the dramatic profession demands of women, particularly here in America, where conditions prevail which are not to be found in any other country, that with the wise tolerance that knowledge and understanding always establish, you may learn to regard us not as curious creatures, to be looked down upon in Pharisaical pride or goddesses to be looked up to with sentimental heroine worship, but simply as women of the same family, but speaking a different language, governed by different standards, yet in spite of tradition and convention maintaining an integrity of principle which has given to the profession such womanly women as my colleagues of today and many others of humbler gifts but equal worthiness.

Personality Ever Paramount.

A serious obstacle to the development of the actress and one which is peculiar to America is this, that the personality of the artist is ever made paramount to her art. For the public is curious, and the press must perforce satisfy their curiosity. Perhaps the greatest injustice of the public toward the woman, to whom it looks for its happiest recreation, is this insatiable curiosity concerning the smallest details of her private life, which results in culpable carelessness in circulating sensational and unfounded rumors and an equally culpable credence in them without investigation any extravagance of the penny-a-liner's fancy. Still another demand, and one which affects all actresses more or less seriously, is the desire of the public to enjoy luxury and magnificence in dress. The price of perpetual daintiness on the stage is eternal vigilance and expense, and the cost of modish gowns, which can be worn but a season and require the skill of the fashionable dressmaker, instead of the stage costumer in construction, taxes heavily the resources of small-salaried players.

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The inspiration necessary to keep one's self up to this plane of excellence must come from the public. Applause to the actress is the breath of life to her being; it is the only recognition, the only approval, and the only indorsement which she can be assured of that makes her feel that her efforts are pleasing.

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Mme. Parren's gown was of pale blue crêpe trimmed with narrow ruffles, and on the bodice with a deep bertha of lace. Her bonnet was of black lace trimmed with flowers.

Mme. Kaselowsky was dressed in blue silk covered with black lace, and trimmed with moire ribbon. Her bonnet was of jet trimmed with white aigrettes.

Mrs. Ralph Troutman wore a black silk costume with a waistcoat of cream-colored satin. She wore a bonnet of black lace trimmed in heliotrope and jet.

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Columbus Hall was nicely filled last evening, but the hall would have been most uncomfortably crowded by all who would have pushed in only for the courteous declinations of the ushers to allow in more than about the proper number. Mrs. W. D. Cabell presided. "The Effect of Modern Changes in the Industrial and Social Life on Woman's Marriage Prospects" formed the theme of a paper by Kaethe Schirmacher of Germany. The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw of Pennsylvania gave her views on the subject of marriage, sometimes in a humorous vein, sometimes grave, but all through interesting. She was frequently applauded and especially when any of her witty shafts were leveled at the men. She risked losing considerable of the good will of the mothers present but earned the cordial appreciation of the young and old maids by saying that motherhood was not by any means the crowning glory of womanhood. In her opinion the single woman who possessed all the virtues ranked higher. Helen H. Gardener of New York spoke on the moral responsibility of woman in heredity.

Mrs. Emily Marshall Wadsworth had the following to say on woman's marriage prospects:

It is plain to me that the time has not yet fully come for us to know what really are "The Effects of Modern Changes in Industrial and Social Life on Woman's Marriage Prospects." Changes are, however, promising, for to women the holy state of matrimony must ever hold the fullest, noblest, and completest life. But call these changes what you may—higher education, emancipation, freedom of the ballot for women—they all mean the same thing—advancement; and one of their most marked effects is that of raising the standard of marriage, chiefly, perhaps in this sense, that woman may and do require more than they once did, and, as happily, it is no longer necessary to regard marriage as a means of livelihood they may await the coming of the man of harmonious tastes and temperament, and marriage may be based solely on love, respect, equality.

There was a time, and not many years ago either, when it was safe to say that any man could marry any woman he chose, but now I believe that any woman may deliberately choose her man and marry him, and, what is more, make him do the asking.

And then what about the effect of higher education? Little difference that makes with a woman's heart. Educate and develop brain as you may, the heart still cries out for love, and Vassar girls marry quite as often proportionately as the ordinary young woman. It may with truth be claimed that the lost simplicity in social life is a hindrance to matrimony, and that this condition of affairs is growing worse and worse, but we cannot go back to the old social simplicity any more than we can to the old methods of transportation.

And all this marvelous American civilization—this great Columbian leap forward—is in the direction of more marriages, of better marriages, of holier and truer marriages, and the city that has given to the world your beloved and our beloved Mrs. Cleveland declares to you through me that the marriage prospects of American women are better and brighter than ever before, and that the women of the great Columbian Exposition have in this direction, as well as in many others, "builded better than they knew."

Miss Kirstine Frederiksen, Denmark; Mrs. Mary C. Snedden, representing the Order of the Eastern Star; Josefa Humpal-Zeman, Bohemia, and Mrs. Mary McDonnell, Canada, sat upon the platform of Columbus Hall during the morning session of the general congress and gave to the assembly a sort of cosmopolitan significance. The three most important addresses were those of Dr. Helen Webster of Wellesley, who spoke on "Our Debt to Zurich," in the absence of Dr. Emilie Kempin of Switzerland; Josefa Humpal-Zeman, who made a stirring speech on the "Position of Women in Bohemia," and Mrs. Mary McDonnell, whose paper on "A Century of Progress for Women in Canada," was followed by brief addresses on the same subject by Dr. E. A. Blakely, Dr. Augusta Stone Gullen, Mrs. John Harvie, and other Canadian women.

In that it treated of a comparatively unfamiliar life Josefa Humpal-Zeman's address was of greatest interest to her American audience. She spoke of the spirit of unrest which was brooding over Bohemian women as over those of other nations, and showed how under its influence they have been led to seek for higher education. There are 1,200 teachers in the public schools who receive the same salaries as men, she said, but university training is still denied to Bohemian women.

Neither Marie Deraismes of France, who was to have read a paper on "Woman's Politics," nor Dr. Clara Popelin, who was expected to talk on the "Struggle of Women in Belgium to Enter Public Employments and the Professions," was present. A paper written by Helen Blackburn and read by Harriet Taylor Upton on the "Progress of Woman in England" took the place of the former on the program. Mrs. May Wright Sewall opened the meeting.

SOCIAL PURITY ADVOCATES MEET.

Members of the National Christian League Discuss Phases of Their Work.

The meeting of the Department Congress of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity opened in Hall No. 3 at 10 o'clock. Elizabeth B. Grannis, President of the league, presided. She delivered an address on "Objects and Aims of the Society." After giving a brief history of the society, she said:

Our aim is to establish a single standard of purity. Girls and women must be freed from that sense of dependence upon man for financial support, which often becomes a terrible temptation to wrong-doing. As Christian men and women we seek by all means at our command to elevate public opinion respecting the claims of personal purity among all classes. We seek by prayerful watchfulness, as we do also by our personal influence, to impress the rulers of our land with the fact that their example, which is sometimes only evil, should shine as a light in this regard.

We aim to teach the right of every child to the counsel, companionship, and love of its father, the same as to that of its mother, under whatever circumstances it may have been forced into existence. The life of the offspring, as well as that of the mother, is sad enough at best, but what about the thousands that are murdered at birth, or turned over to the care of orphanages, or to exist as waifs in the great seething mass of homeless wretchedness in the cities? The letters which have been received by the league from wives and mothers disclose facts which exist in the homes of wealthy, Christian families, in the haunts of poverty, as well as in the municipal government, of which most of us never heard until we became a society to aid in these matters.

Working members have visited public institutions, prisons, insane asylums, and station houses where, in addition to whom it looks for its happiest recreation, is this insatiable curiosity concerning the smallest details of her private life, which results in culpable carelessness in circulating sensational and unfounded rumors and an equally culpable credence in them without investigation any extravagance of the penny-a-liner's fancy. Still another demand, and one which affects all actresses more or less seriously, is the desire of the public to enjoy luxury and magnificence in dress. The price of perpetual daintiness on the stage is eternal vigilance and expense, and the cost of modish gowns, which can be worn but a season and require the skill of the fashionable dressmaker, instead of the stage costumer in construction, taxes heavily the resources of small-salaried players.

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Columbus Hall was nicely filled last evening, but the hall would have been most uncomfortably crowded by all who would have pushed in only for the courteous declinations of the ushers to allow in more than about the proper number. Mrs. W. D. Cabell presided. "The Effect of Modern Changes in the Industrial and Social Life on Woman's Marriage Prospects" formed the theme of a paper by Kaethe Schirmacher of Germany. The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw of Pennsylvania gave her views on the subject of marriage, sometimes in a humorous vein, sometimes grave, but all through interesting. She was frequently applauded and especially when any of her witty shafts were leveled at the men. She risked losing considerable of the good will of the mothers present but earned the cordial appreciation of the young and old maids by saying that motherhood was not by any means the crowning glory of womanhood. In her opinion the single woman who possessed all the virtues ranked higher. Helen H. Gardener of New York spoke on the moral responsibility of woman in heredity.

Mrs. Emily Marshall Wadsworth had the following to say on woman's marriage prospects:

It is plain to me that the time has not yet fully come for us to know what really are "The Effects of Modern Changes in Industrial and Social Life on Woman's Marriage Prospects." Changes are, however, promising, for to women the holy state of matrimony must ever hold the fullest, noblest, and completest life. But call these changes what you may—higher education, emancipation, freedom of the ballot for women—they all mean the same thing—advancement; and one of their most marked effects is that of raising the standard of marriage, chiefly, perhaps in this sense, that woman may and do require more than they once did, and, as happily, it is no longer necessary to regard marriage as a means of livelihood they may await the coming of the man of harmonious tastes and temperament, and marriage may be based solely on love, respect, equality.

There was a time, and not many years ago either, when it was safe to say that any man could marry any woman he chose, but now I believe that any woman may deliberately choose her man and marry him, and, what is more, make him do the asking.

And then what about the effect of higher education? Little difference that makes with a woman's heart. Educate and develop brain as you may, the heart still cries out for love, and Vassar girls marry quite as often proportionately as the ordinary young woman. It may with truth be claimed that the lost simplicity in social life is a hindrance to matrimony, and that this condition of affairs is growing worse and worse, but we cannot go back to the old social simplicity any more than we can to the old methods of transportation.

And all this marv

...ary Shute
...ovia, N. Y.

...s in the Stomach
...er Eating—Life
...a Burden.
...is Restores Health and
...Flesh.
...Y., February 16, 1893.
...Lowell, Mass.
...he benefit I have received
...ie of Hood's Sarsaparilla.
...red intensely with pains in
..., and also on account of
...ating I would be in in such
...as a burden. I became so
...my friends thought
...Not Live Long.
...y removal to a hospital is
...advisement, when my
...ood's Sarsaparilla a trial.
...ement at once and I have
..., and I am now well. I
...and can eat heartily with-

...D'S
...aparilla
...URES

...ends say I don't look like
...the change has been so
...JOY LIFE and I owe it all
...ia." Mrs. MARY SHUTE.
...re purely vegetable, and do
...gripe. Sold by all drug-

...y in Maspeth, that the An-
...the habit of attending their
...nite bombs in their pockets
...against police interference,
...New York police.

...Did Schenck Farm.

...farm in Flatlands, L. I.,
...a Bay, has been sold at
...The property consists of
...in the Schenck family
...was purchased originally
...s for a jug of whisky from
...ns. The original farmhouse
...son for British soldiers by

...Way to Lose His Fortune.

...a tailor's cutter, has just
...is brother in England that
...of their father they have
...about $350,000. Jackson
...business right away and go
...le bought Pickpocket in the
...ite a little lump on him.

...m Brevities.

...perintendent of the city
...nted leave of absence to in-
...ems of various cities, espe-
...o.
...today that Mr. Booth has
...le takes nourishment regu-
...at night. Dr. Smith now
...recovery.
...it Commissioners notified
...that they would stand sub-
...position or fine of the elevated
...transmitted to the Manhat-
...2.
...ent on Ellis Island await-
...ommissioner Senner on their
...no arrived in the steerages
...via and India and who were
...convicts.
...cial shipment of tin, one
...Harney Peak Mines, in the
...Dakota, has been received
...g company of this city. A
...ent is to be exhibited at the

...that Henry Villard's resig-
...airmanship of the Board of
...thern Pacific railroad is a
...he has no idea of postpon-
...e fulfillment of the plan for
...clock.
...D. Barlow was committed
...e, to-day on an order
...drews of the Supreme Court.
...for the Phoenix Manufact-
...unton, Mass., and is charged
...of $2,500.
...tigating Committee on Im-
...ent the day inspecting the
...Ellis Island. The Senators
...law should be given a fair
...would necessitate more em-
...oney. The committee will

...burglar, escaped from the
...tentiary at Snake Hill, N. J.,
...body found at Staten Island
...ntified as his and the search
...t night. Detective Dalton ar-
...on street, Jersey City. He
...a steamer of the Guion line.
...to serve his unexpired term
...1.
...note sailed today for Liv-
...Star steamship Majestic
...sengers were the Earl of
...of Buckingham, the Hon.
...ge Kennan, Sir Morgan Mor-
...an, Col. John Morgan, Sir
...the Sheffield *Telegraph*, C. D.
...on Leigh and Mrs. Leigh.
...ter Phelps Dodge, and Mrs.

...HOP AMES BROKEN.

...granddaughter to Receive
...ds of the Estate.

...May 17.—[Special.]—The
...hop Ames of the Methodist
...was broken today, and un-
...peals reverses the decision
...the large estate will be di-
...o law. Mrs. Emma Wick,
...of the Bishop, who con-
...it had stood for fourteen
...two-thirds interest in the
...$150,000. The estate in-
...property near Chicago.

...Voyage from Honolulu.

...Wash., May 17.—[Special.]—
...teamer Mohican arrived here
...from Honolulu. Towards the
...s quite rough, and it was a
...coal supply would hold out.
...the man-of-war was struck
...he main foretop-gallant sail
...the braces on several yards
...was then hove to and rode

...from Mothers

...ck to rosy health.
...Emulsion
...oil with Hypophos-
...ployed with great
...l ailments that re-
...nd strength. Little
...rith relish.
...& Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

INSULT THE PREMIER.

GLADSTONE HOOTED AT THE PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION.

Elite Tories Introduce Partisan Feeling at a Social Event—Report That the Prime Minister Will Not Again Contest Midlothian—Bohemian Deputies Fight in the Diet—Sir Charles Russell Asserts the United States Has No Rights in Bering Sea Beyond the Three-Mile Limit.

LONDON, May 17.—At the reception of the Prince of Wales at the Imperial Institute today Mr. Gladstone was insulted. The Duke of York and the Princess May were cheered repeatedly by the thousands of guests. Mr. Gladstone was present, looking tired and irritated. A hostile demonstration against him was made by some of the ultra Tories when he appeared. Before Mr. Gladstone appeared the 15,000 or 20,000 persons at the reception were in the best temper. As the royal procession moved through the galleries a roar of hurrahs arose, and such general enthusiasm and good nature were apparent that those who had been apprehensive of a demonstration against Mr. Gladstone believed the danger was passed. As the Prime Minister came in view the temper of the crowd changed instantly. At first a few hisses were heard, then half suppressed groaning. As he proceeded the hooting and hissing swelled to an uproar which the Liberals present could not drown with their counter-cheers.

The opinion almost universally expressed in London tonight is that the demonstration was not only a disgraceful exhibition of partisanship but also a direct insult to the Prince of Wales, with whom the Prime Minister had just dined at the institute in company with the visitors from India. It is said Mr. Gladstone absented himself from the exercises at the opening of the institute in accordance with the advice of his friends, who believed that if he appeared he would be hooted.

The *Times* regards the demonstration against Mr. Gladstone as a "lamentable fact." "The event was regrettable," says the *Times*, "because after all Mr. Gladstone was the guest of the Prince of Wales. The demonstration was not organized, however, but was a spontaneous and irrepressible breach of the conventions of society."

INKPOT AND THREATS AS ARGUMENTS.

Czechs and Germans Fight in the Bohemian Diet—Duels to Follow.

PRAGUE, May 17.—The Bohemian Diet was the scene today of a display of violence and disorder unparalleled in the protracted and bitter struggle for supremacy between the Czech and German elements. A bill was before the Diet which conferred upon the local tribunal at Trautenau, a town of Bohemia twenty-five miles from Königgratz, certain powers intended to strengthen the position of the Germans as against the Czechs. The young Czechs carried on a resolute filibustering to prevent the passage of the bill.

Prince Lobkowitz, President of the Diet, who is an appointee of the Austrian Emperor, and therefore attached to the German interest, attacked the filibusters for their obstructive course, and insisted that Herr Funke, whom the committee had selected to report the bill, should be heard. Herr Funke entered the tribune and attempted to speak. Some utterance by Funke was construed by a Czech Deputy named Brzorad as alluding in a sarcastic manner to him, Brzorad. The offended Deputy did not appeal to the Chair, but climbed upon the tribune instead and seized Herr Funke. Brzorad and Funke had a lively wrestling encounter in the presence of their colleagues, who showed the most intense excitement as the champion of the Czechs struggled for the mastery with the champion of the Germans.

Brzorad succeeded in ejecting Funke from the tribune to the delight of the Czechs. Everybody in the House was shouting and shaking fists and challenges to fight could be heard here and there. Funke, not subdued by his precipitate exit from the tribune, made himself heard on the floor and was gasping defiance at his enemies, when Czech Deputy Vasaty interrupted him with a large pot of ink. Vasaty aimed the inkpot at Funke, but the missile missed Funke and was smashed by collision with a desk, the contents of the inkpot being distributed over Funke and a number of others in his vicinity, and interfering with the harmony of their complexions besides spattering their clothes.

Encouraged by the discomfiture which the inkpot had caused among their foes the Czechs next attacked the stenographers and maltreated several of them. Prince Lobkowitz himself was menaced with personal violence and declared the sitting closed. The Prince has since been occupied in the preliminary arrangement for duels with several of his antagonists.

The scene in the Diet caused great excitement throughout the city. The students of the university broke out in a riotous demonstration and wrecked the windows of club houses and of the mansions of people objectionable to them. The police are guarding the streets in the vicinity of the building where the sessions of the Diet are held. The Diet will probably be dissolved.

It is asserted the bill opposed by the young Czechs proposed virtually to separate the northern districts of Bohemia in order to give the Germans control over their local affairs.

VIENNA, May 17.—Emperor Franz Joseph telegraphed to Prague this evening an order closing the present session of the Bohemian Diet.

AMERICA'S RIGHTS IN BERING SEA.

Sir Charles Russell Contends They Do Not Extend Beyond the Three-Mile Limit.

PARIS, May 17.—Sir Charles Russell continued his argument before the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration today in behalf of the British case. He presented additional documents designed to prove that Bering Sea was not a mare clausum over which Russia had exercised sovereign dominion. Sir Charles said he regretted occupying the time of the tribunal to prove what was absolutely clear, but neither the tribunal nor the counsel for the United States intimated that the point had been proved. He could not feel justified in leaving a stone unturned in support of his arguments.

Great Britain, continued Sir Charles, had emphatically denied that Russia had any right to the 100-mile limit claimed in the ukase of 1821. The Duke of Wellington refused to negotiate the treaty of 1825 until Russia withdrew its pretension to the 100-mile limit, and Russia admitted in 1825 that it had not the power to interfere with foreign vessels fishing in Bering Sea. Sir Charles quoted from the American historian Bancroft and from the Russian historian Tikhmeieff in support of his statements, which were controverted by American Agent Foster, a lively altercation taking place between Mr. Foster and Sir Charles as to the historical facts in relation to Bering Sea.

Sir Charles next proceeded to discuss Question 5 of Article 6 of the treaty of arbitration, which is as follows:

Has the United States any, and if so what right of protection or property in the seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Bering Sea when they are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit?

Sir Charles Russell contended that the question was simply whether the United States had an exclusive right to take seals in Bering Sea. When the questions were framed there was not a suggestion of property in the seals or in sealing. The United States could not exclude other nations from Bering Sea unless it possessed sovereign dominion over the sea and such a claim beyond the three-mile limit was repugnant to all principles of international law.

The tribunal adjourned until Tuesday, May 23, the hall in which the sessions are held being wanted in the meantime for other purposes.

Coming of the report of Henry W. Elliott, United States Treasury Agent in 1890, concerning the seal rookeries on the Pribyloff Islands have been distributed by British counsel among the members of the tribunal. Sir Charles Russell and Sir Richard Webster regard this report as of the greatest importance in support of their case.

M. Develle, French Foreign Minister, will give a dinner tomorrow to the members of the Tribunal of Arbitration and to the counsel in the case.

On the Coaches.

Emile Delagarde was coachman of the Comet to Saint Germain today. The passengers were Mr. Fiske and a party of friends including Miss Kate Fuller. Eugene Higgins was coachman of the Comet to Maisons Lafitte. Comtesse Herman de Pourtailes occupied the box seat. Other passengers were Henry Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard, Mrs. Henry Barbey, Miss Barbey, Mr. Falio, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, and Count Herman de Pourtailes. The Old Times coach today made its first trip to Robinson, near Sceaux, Comte Jean de Madre was coachman. Among the passengers were Mrs. D. G. Walker, who was on the box seat, M. and Mme. de Maupas. The passengers to Versailles by the Magnet, the coachman of which was Comte de Renette, were Mr. and Mrs. Dura, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Jackson, Claude Viennas, Federico Mereno, and Mr. and Mrs. Marcus.

Thunder-Storm at Paris.

A cloudy morning was followed by warm, sultry weather. In the afternoon a thunderstorm broke over Paris with heavy rain, lasting off and on all evening. The temperature was 59 degrees to 82 degrees; barometer, 29.65; wind, southeast and strong.

ONWARD MARCH OF HOME RULE.

Second Clause Adopted in Committee Under Closure—Opposition Protests.

LONDON, May 17.—The second clause of the Irish home rule bill, conferring authority on the Irish Legislature to enact laws, was passed today in committee of the House of Commons, as amended by the adoption of Sir Henry James' amendment to the effect that the supreme power of the Imperial Parliament should remain undiminished by any proviso of the home rule bill. The clause as amended was adopted by a vote of 287 to 225. The debate preceding the division was both testy and bitter. Chairman Mellor repeatedly called the members to order. When Gen. Goldsworthy, Conservative, who was the last speaker, sat down, a dozen members of the opposition arose to claim the floor. Before the Chairman had time to recognize any one Dr. MacGregor, Liberal member for Inverness-shire, moved the closure. The motion was carried by a vote of 281 to 220. Then followed the division on the second clause, resulting as before stated.

The application of the closure incensed the members of the opposition and Mr. Goschen offered a motion, amid great excitement, to report progress. Mr. Goschen attacked the government on the ground that Mr. Fowler, President of the local government board, who was the only Minister who had spoken in the discussion, had spoken at such a stage that no opportunity was given to the opposition to reply to his utterances.

Mr. Gladstone repudiated the suggestion of unfairness on the part of the government. He said he had adhered to the rule never to propose or vote for the closure when the speech preceding the motion for closure was that of a Minister.

Several members here attempted to speak and great disorder prevailed, angry cries and counter cries being heard in different parts of the house. Chairman Mellor repeatedly appealed for order, but the appeals were unheard, and at length Mr. Goschen's motion was defeated by a vote of 299 to 244.

LE CARON, THE SPY, SAID TO BE DYING.

He Lived in Such a State of Terror He Has Broken Down.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, May 17.—[Copyright, 1893, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World]—Maj. Le Caron, the British spy, who was examined before the Parnell Commission and extracts from whose recent book were widely published, is lying dangerously ill at his home in the southwest suburb of London. He is suffering from peritonitis and it is doubtful whether he will last through tonight. His health has been broken for some time, principally by the constant state of terror for his life in which he has lived. He has dyed his mustache and hair a fair tint as a disguise. They were raven black, and the result made him look so strange that he fancied it would lead to his detection by his enemies, and this fear has preyed on his mind. He lives in a small house and is under constant police supervision. For the last two months he has not ventured out of doors. The most remarkable feature of the case is that by the purest accident the doctor who was called in to attend him is a younger brother of Thomas Burke, the Under Secretary for Ireland who was assassinated with Lord Frederick Cavendish by the Invincibles. Dr. Burke happened to practice in the neighborhood, and he was called in by the police as a person who could be trusted with the secret of De Caron's identity.

TAVARES DEFEATS CASTILHISTA.

Several Brazilians Killed by Uruguayan Troops—Financial Status in Chile.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, May 17.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Information comes from Rivera that Gen. Tavares' revolutionary soldiers defeated the advance guard of Gen. Telles' Castilhista troops in the engagement near Itacua. A regiment of Uruguay cavalrymen, under Col. Galarza, encountered a body of the Castilhista national guard, numbering 500, on the frontier two days ago and several of the Brazilians were killed.

Restoring Financial Confidence.

Europeans who have deposited in the Chilean banks and foreign investors in Chilean securities appear to have become frightened in regard to the financial situation without good reason. Congress has directed that all paper money be retired as speedily as possible. With the resumption of specie payments it is believed all branches of business in Chile will flourish.

TO FOLLOW THE HUENE COMPROMISE.

German Government's Plan Regarding the Army Bill in the New Reichstag.

BERLIN, May 17.—At a Cabinet council today Chancellor Caprivi, Gen. von Kaltenborn-Stachau, Prussian Minister of War, and Freiheer von Maltzahn, Imperial Secretary of the Treasury, are reported to have spoken at length concerning the attitude of the government toward the new Reichstag in the matter of the army bill. The decision is understood to be that the government shall present a bill drawn on the lines of the Huene compromise. The money required by the increase of the peace effective the government hopes to obtain by raising the taxes on beer and spirituous liquors.

SIAMESE ATTACK THE FRENCH.

Considerable Number Reported Killed on Each Side in a Battle at Khong.

CALCUTTA, May 17.—A serious conflict has occurred between the French Annamite garrison at Khong and the Siamese. The French are reported to have been attacked by the Siamese. A severe struggle occurred and a considerable number were killed on each side. Several French officers were wounded and one, Capt. Thoreaux, was captured by the Siamese. The Siamese Government disclaims all responsibility for the affair and declares it has no intention of making war on France.

GLADSTONE DESERTS MIDLOTHIAN.

This Statement Is Made by Lord Randolph Churchill—Says the Old Man Is Afraid.

LONDON, May 17.—Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Reading this evening, said Mr. Gladstone had informed the leading Liberals of Midlothian that he would not contest that constituency again. This decision, said Lord Randolph, proved that Mr. Gladstone realized what a revolution of feeling had been produced against him by the home rule bill.

Brevities by Cable.

NINE LIVES LOST AT A FIRE.

At a fire at Trondhjem, Norway, four persons were killed while jumping from a burning building and three women and two children were burned to death.

BRUTAL SEA CAPTAIN AND MATE LOCKED UP.

Capt. Crawford and Mate Fitzgerald of the British bark Watchman have been committed for trial at Liverpool for manslaughter. During a voyage they beat George Orr, a seaman, so that he died.

CHASED A CUSTOMS AUDITOR OUT OF TOWN.

The people of Manzanillo, Mex., being indignant at the treatment they received at the hands of Customs Auditor Francisco Lopez, forced him to resign and chased him out of town, warning him never to return.

DAVITT MAY AGAIN ENTER PARLIAMENT.

The Nationalists of Northeast Cork have resolved to leave the seat for that district vacant with the expectation that Michael Davitt will obtain from the court a certificate of bankruptcy, enabling him again to enter Parliament.

HOLIDAY FOR SOLONS.

DEDICATION AT JACKSON PARK AN EXCUSE FOR SHIRKING.

Gov. Altgeld's Ire Aroused, for He Wished the Congressional Apportionment Bill Acted Upon—However, There Is Decided Democratic Opposition to the Measure—Stringer School Bill to Be Killed—Republicans Take No Action on Adjournment.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—With a whoop and a howl the General Assembly passed a joint resolution today providing for an adjournment from this afternoon until next Monday at 5 p. m. The ostensible reason for this was a great and burning desire of the legislators to visit the World's Fair tomorrow and participate in the exercises incident to the formal dedication of the Illinois Building. Each and every one of them had been invited to be present, and the belief prevailed that a luncheon was to be spread immediately after the speechmaking. All of this was only surface talk, however. A majority of the Senators wanted an adjournment because certain matters of legislation they did not want to meet were staring them in the face. The Republicans in the House voted for the adjournment because it was good politics for them to do so. About half the Democrats did not want to stay, and that is all there is to the story. Not to exceed thirty or forty of the lawmakers will go to Chicago to the dedication ceremonies.

The angriest man in Illinois is John P. Altgeld, the Chief Executive of the State. The Governor was much opposed to the adjournment, because he knows the State is the loser to the extent of many thousand dollars and three or four legislative days, for such they ought to be at this time of the session, have been wasted. The Governor had hoped the Congressional apportionment bill would be reported from the committee and sent to second reading and he hoped a number of appropriation bills would be advanced. When the House met this morning every Democrat but one was present. The Congressional apportionment bill was in shape where it could have been got before the House without much trouble by a committee meeting at noon. The absentee was Mr. Miller of St. Clair County, who had business of some kind which took him to his home. So the Democrats could not do anything with apportionment and they adjourned.

Ready for the House.

This afternoon the Committee on Congressional Apportionment held a meeting, and after adopting an amendment, including in one of the districts a strip of territory in the Twenty-fifth Ward of Chicago left out of the Senate bill, ordered the bill reported favorably to the House with amendment. The Republicans offered their bill as a substitute, but it was voted down. The bill gives Cook County seven districts, five of which are Democratic and two Republican. Nine of the fifteen districts in counties outside of Cook are Democratic and six Republican.

Thomas Carson says he will not vote for the bill. Mr. McGee will not vote for it if he can help it, neither will David Forsythe. There are half a dozen other Democrats who are bitterly opposed to it yet lack the courage to speak out their convictions. Speaker Crafts thinks the bill will be passed some time next week. But this opinion is not shared by a good many Democrats. Some there are who express the opinion that the Legislature will not pass the Congressional apportionment bill at all. They think their party cannot muster 77 votes for the bill, and the purpose now is to give the bill a trial trip so soon as the seventy-seven Democrats are got back to Springfield. If it passes, all well and good. If it doesn't the Democrats will let it go by the board, and then Gov. Altgeld will be compelled to call a special session for that purpose. He will probably call the Legislature in session soon after the election of a successor to Mr. Meyer of Calhoun, deceased.

A good many of the Democrats are of the opinion that before this apportionment question is settled they will have something to do with shaping the districts, provided, of course, Carson, McGee, and Forsythe do not come into camp. There is a possibility that the Democrats will need some Republican aid to get their bill through, and this help cannot be expected unless the Republicans get something in the way of reciprocity.

To Whip Carson Into Line.

The Democrats are getting ready to whip Mr. Carson into line, and this afternoon a document was received here signed by the members of the Democratic Central Committee of De Witt County, of which the following is a copy:

CLINTON, Ill., May 16.—De Witt County Central committee met according to a call of Chairman Dr. J. C. Meyer, and a quorum being present the Chairman stated the purpose of the call, which was to consider the action of Representative Carson in bolting the legislative caucus for Congressional reapportionment, and, after fairly debating the matter, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our Representative, T. B. Carson, has bolted the Democratic caucus at Springfield and otherwise acted in a manner unbecoming a representative Democrat; and

WHEREAS, The same T. B. Carson sought in a secret manner to obtain the signatures of indorsement of a few Democrats, his henchmen, purporting the same to be the indorsement of De Witt County Democracy; and

WHEREAS, The Democrats of De Witt County deplore such misrepresentation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democracy of De Witt County regret and deplore the action of T. B. Carson in bolting and otherwise proving a traitor to his party; and be it further

Resolved, That the small number indorsing or approving the acts of Mr. Carson do not represent the De Witt County Democracy and should themselves receive their condemnation along with Mr. Carson.

This is done of course to bring Mr. Thomas Carson into line, but he declares he will not vote for the bill in its present condition.

Senator Arnold says the Democrats of Will County are sustaining Representative Forsythe in his opposition to the bill. Every effort will be made to force the seventy-seven Democrats to vote for the measure.

FATE OF THE STRINGER BILL SEALED.

Republicans a Unit Against It—Adjournment Left to the Democrats.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—The Republicans met in caucus this afternoon to consider the attitude of the party toward the Stringer educational bill, which is on the order of third reading, and to talk over the question of final adjournment. There was unanimous opinion as to the Stringer bill—the Republicans are a unit against it. Wilke of Will voted for it when it was on second reading, and so did Mr. Thiemann. Mr. Wilke said today he was going to vote against it. Mr. Thiemann was not present, but he sent word to the caucus that he was opposed to the bill. This settles the measure because Wilson of Ogle and McClure are opposed to it and it cannot get seventy-seven affirmative votes.

There was a great diversity of opinion as to the best course respecting sine die adjournment. A caucus was held over this matter a week ago, and at that meeting it was resolved not to take any definite action on adjournment until after the matter had been considered by another caucus. This is the reason for the one that was held today. Mr. Langhenry offered a resolution the sense of which was to allow the Democrats to adjourn whenever they got ready without any help or hindrance from the Republicans. He was supported in this position by Nohe, Spellman, Martin, Creighton, Caughian, and some others. Paddock contended it was not a question on which the Republicans should act as a party.

Mr. Hawley called Mr. Meyer to the chair and offered a resolution relieving the members from any party fealty on the question so as to allow each one to vote as he saw fit.

Mr. Armstrong made the most telling speech of the afternoon, advancing the idea that whenever the Republicans as a party took a decided stand in the premises the blame or censure of a prolonged session was attached to that party. He held it was the duty of each member to vote as best suited him. Mr. Armstrong went further and said the interest of the State would be best subserved by an adjournment of the Legislature early in June. It was then said that the Committee on Rules, which has the resolution for a sine die adjournment on the 26th under its control, would amend the date by making it June 2 at a meeting to be held next Tuesday morning and report the same to the House. The sentiment of the majority of the members seemed to be in favor of furnishing the Democrats enough votes to pass the resolution, provided a greater number than a majority of the Democrats voted for it when it was brought into the House.

On motion of Mr. Berry further consideration of the question was postponed to a caucus to be held next Tuesday.

The better opinion seems to be that the Democrats will not be able to agree among themselves on this question, and the Republicans will have to lend them assistance to bring about a sine die adjournment.

BERRY BILL NOT REACHED.

Anti-Pool Selling Measure Makes No Progress in the Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—The friends of the anti-pool selling bill began an aggressive fight in the Senate this morning. Before the reading of the journal Mr. Bass moved a suspension of the rules regarding the reading of the journal, for the purpose of calling up Representative Berry's anti-pool selling measure, on the order of second reading. The motion was not allowed.

A message was received from the Governor nominating Dennis J. Hogan of Kane County as member of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin, to succeed John Newman, removed; D. F. Dederick, chief inspector of grain for the City of Quincy, to succeed himself.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of special orders, the first one being the bill introduced by the Committee of Judiciary to provide for the establishment of an Insurance Department and the appointment of an Insurance Superintendent. The friends of the anti-pool selling bill endeavored to postpone the special orders, one by one, so that their measure, which was on the bottom of the calendar, could be reached. Considerable objection was made, and the insurance bill was made a special order on third reading for next Thursday.

Senator Salomon then introduced the resolution, heretofore published, regarding the opening of the World's Fair Sundays. He asked that it be considered at once, but as there were objections it went over for one day under the rules.

The friends of the anti-pool selling measure, realizing that it required a greater length of time to postpone action on the special orders, allowed the regular order of procedure. Senator Barnes' bill authorizing the levying of special assessments in cities, towns, and villages, and authorizing the issuing of bonds to anticipate deferred installments, the next special order, was passed.

Senator Bacon's bill authorizing mining or manufacturing companies to own and hold shares of capital stock came up on the order of third reading. The Governor two years ago vetoed a similar bill. It was finally postponed until next Tuesday.

Senator Noonan's bill amending the law relating to promissory notes, bonds, and other investments in writing was ordered to third reading, after an ineffectual attempt to kill it.

THOMAS CARSON IS DISCIPLINED.

Democrats Help Defeat His Pet Bill Regulating Street Car Fares.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—After the reading of the journal in the house this morning, Representative Carson's bill to prohibit street railway companies from charging to exceed 5 cents per passenger was taken up and put upon its passage. The bill received but sixty-two affirmative votes and therefore failed to pass, certain Democrats voting against it in order to discipline Carson for his refusal to support the Democratic Congressional apportionment bill. Mr. Kern gave notice of a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill failed to pass.

The rules were suspended, and Representative McMurdy's bill, giving the South Park Commissioners power to purchase the World's Fair Art Gallery, was passed.

These House bills were advanced to third reading:

Making an appropriation of $12,500 to pay the indebtedness of the Illinois National Guard; making an appropriation of $120,000 per annum for the ordinary expenses of the Illinois National Guard and for repairs of the rifle range; making an appropriation of $500 per annum for the Illinois State Beekeepers' Association; making an appropriation of $3,000 for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home for the purpose of securing an additional water supply; making an appropriation of $10,000 for the payment of employes of the Thirty-eighth General Assembly.

The House bill permanently locating the State Fair at Peoria and making an appropriation of $50,000 was passed.

The House bill making an appropriation of $5,000, one year's salary, to the widow of Justice Scholfield was read a third time and put upon its passage. Messrs. Dazey and Sparks spoke in opposition to the bill and Messrs. Callahan and Carlin supported it. The bill failed to pass, receiving but 67 votes. A motion to reconsider the vote was made and a special order for next Tuesday morning after a failure to table it.

Mr. McInerney's bill to make the term of the Cook County Commissioners one year instead of two was advanced to third reading.

NO ASSISTANCE FOR MOLONEY.

House Kills the Bill Appropriating $10,000 to Prosecute Ex-State Treasurers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—Some weeks ago Attorney-General Moloney asked the Governor to request the Legislature to appropriate $20,000 with which to furnish the sinews of war for the prosecution of ex-Treasurers of this State who are said to have received interest on the public funds. The Governor sent the Attorney-General's communication to both branches of the Legislature, and bills were introduced making said appropriation. The House Committe on Appropriations thought $20,000 was an exorbitant sum, so the amount was cut in two and fixed at $10,000. Today the House bill making the appropriation was read a third time, it failed to pass and was nailed to the mast with a motion to reconsider and a cross-motion to table. Its strength was all on the Democratic side, but there were a great many men among the majority who did not want it at all. Some voted against it on final passage and others assisted in its parliamentary decapitation. The enacting words were stricken out by a vote of yeas, 71, nays, 69, and then a motion to reconsider that vote was tabled, thereby putting a quietus to the bill. The Senate has one of a similar nature which will probably pass that body. If it comes to the House it will be killed the same as its mate today.

WHISKY TRUST INVESTIGATORS TIRE.

All the Committeemen Except the Chairman Leave During an Examination.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—Senator Moses Salomon, Chairman of the special committee charged with the duty of investigating the whisky trust, said this afternoon:

What do you think of my committee? It met this afternoon to examine witnesses I had subpoenaed here and all of the committeemen except Senator Evans and myself left the room while I was examining James E. S. Stewart of the Secret Service. Presently Senator Evans withdrew and the witness and the official stenographer and myself had the field. Pretty soon I asked the witness a question and he said he wouldn't answer. I tried to make him give an answer, and he said it was none of my business. Then the committeemen came back to the room and excused him from answering the question. What do you think of a committee like that?"

Nothing of importance was developed at the examination. Senator Salomon expects to make a report to the Senate next week.

General Assembly Drift.

The Judiciary committee yesterday reported out the Torrens land title bill, and it will go upon the House calendar on the order of Senate bills on second reading.

The Committee on Education has acted favorably upon Representative O'Donnell's bill providing that in cities of 40,000 inhabitants or more Boards of Education may establish parental schools.

The Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges has ordered to be reported with favorable recommendation Senator Salomon's resolution providing for the appointment of a State Road Commission.

A committee representing the International Coopers' Exchange appeared before Gov. Altgeld today to protest against the manufacture of barrels by convict labor. The Governor assured them he would investigate the matter and remedy it if possible.

The House Committee on Banks and Banking has acted favorably upon the Senate bill providing that banks organized under special charters shall be assessed in the same manner as banks doing business under the general law.

The Committee on Insurance has made favorable reports upon the House bill providing for the establishment of an insurance department and the appointment of an Insurance Commissioner, and the Senate bill providing that agents of life and fire insurance companies shall procure certificates of authority from the State Auditor.

WILL FILL THE FUND.

ROCKEFELLER'S LATEST GIFT TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

He Promises President Harper $150,000 to Complete the Sum Needed for Equipment—It Is Contingent on the Balance Being Secured in Chicago—To Complete the Working Endowment Started by Martin A. Ryerson a Small Sum Is Now Needed.

The University of Chicago is again the recipient of a liberal cash gift from John D. Rockefeller of New York, the announcement of which was received yesterday afternoon by telegram from the benefactor to President Harper. In January last Martin A. Ryerson, knowing the requirements of the university, promised to give $100,000 July 1 next if the officers could raise enough more to make $500,000 by that time. He realized that at least half a million was needed to purchase the general equipment, and believed that the energy of the officials and the liberality of the citizens of Chicago would surely raise $400,000 by July 1.

The publication of Mr. Ryerson's generous offer was agreeable news to Mr. Rockefeller, who has already given an immense sum for endowments. In order to show his appreciation of Mr. Ryerson's offer he yesterday wired President Harper that he would give $150,000 towards the half million to be raised by July 1.

President Harper was seen at his residence, No. 5657 Washington avenue, last night. He made the following statement:

"Yes, it is true that Mr. Rockefeller sent me such a message, though I cannot understand how you heard of it. We have been making strenuous efforts among the citizens of Chicago to raise money and have already secured pledges for $100,000. The gift of $100,000 from Mr. Ryerson and this $150,000 from Mr. Rockefeller, added to that from different citizens makes $350,000, leaving $150,000 more to raise by July 1, in order to secure those offers. The former munificent gifts by Mr. Rockefeller were all for endowments, and this money is needed to purchase general equipment, in order to place the university fairly upon its feet and to have it available for the work we have outlined. Some of the uses to which the money will be applied are for the purchase of books, apparatus, and furniture, to provide for a temporary gymnasium and library, proper plants for light and heat, and to complete the campus.

"I feel convinced that as those two men have promised $250,000 on condition that we raise a similar sum, and as we have $100,000 of that amount and require only $150,000 more, that the noble-hearted men of this city will contribute that sum before the last of June. That will place the university in the front rank of educational institutions of America, and make it complete in less time than ever a similar one was thus so firmly established. Whatever THE TRIBUNE can do to assist in this good work will be highly beneficial to Chicago, and greatly appreciated by the official board of the university."

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY OPENS TODAY

Case of Dr. Briggs and Revision Will Be the Features of the Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—[Special.]—A large number of Commissioners to the 105th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church are on the ground. The opening session tomorrow will be a religious service in the New York Avenue Church at 11 o'clock in the morning. The sermon will be preached by the Moderator, the Rev. William C. Young of Danville, Ky. In the afternoon the formalities incident to the presentation of the roll of the Commissioners will be completed and the new Moderator will be elected. In the evening the communion of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated. The following are spoken of in connection with the election of Moderator: The Rev. Dr. Roberts, the Stated Clerk; Dr. Craig of Chicago, Dr. Baker and Dr. Dickey of Philadelphia, Dr. James H. Brooks of St. Louis, Dr. David Kerr of Omaha, and Dr. Stewart of the State of Washington.

Dr. Roberts arrived this morning. After a talk with Dr. Bartlett, the Chairman of the local committee, he declared his satisfaction with all the arrangements that had been made. Dr. Roberts stated that everything was in readiness for the opening of the session of the assembly and that all the indications pointed to a large attendance of Commissioners. He said that he expected that the total attendance would be probably 565, and in addition there would be present twelve corresponding members, representing the various boards of the church, the Secretaries, the Treasurers, and other officers. He had received the reports of the fifteen special committees appointed at the last assembly to report at the present session, with the exception of the report of the Committee on Arbitration with Theological Seminaries. This would probably come in later.

More interest is shown in the case of Dr. Briggs than in any other subject that is to come before the assembly, though it will not come up this week. Dr. Briggs is expected to arrive tomorrow.

Among the prominent arrivals today was Prof. Brown of Union Seminary, who has taken such an active part in the defense of Dr. Briggs. Prof. Brown is a Commissioner to the assembly, and is ready to take up the cudgels on behalf of his colleague. It is more likely, however, that Dr. Briggs will do so he did last year in Portland, if the case should come to trial, and do practically all the talking himself.

The papers in the appeal in the case of Dr. Briggs to the General Assembly are now in the hands of the stated clerk, Dr. W. H. Roberts. Thursday of next week these papers will probably be reported from the Judicial committee. This committee will make its report on the question whether or not the assembly can properly entertain the appeal. If the report is in favor of entertaining the appeal, then the case will be taken up for trial, either by the assembly itself or by a commission. The first great debate on the subject will probably come up on this report of the committee and will be carried on by Dr. Briggs on the one side and by the members of the committee on the other. The members are Gen. W. F. Birch, Joseph J. Lampe, Robert F. Sample, John J. Stevenson, and John J. McCook.

It is not thought the revision matter relating to proposed changes in the Confession of Faith will occupy much time, for the reason that the proposed revision reported to the last assembly and sent down to the various presbyteries for their action has not received the approval of the necessary number of presbyteries. The action of the presbyteries has been reported to the Stated Clerk, and Friday the result will be laid before the assembly. It is probable that a committee of canvass will be appointed who will examine the returns, and if they show that the proposed revision has not been approved, as is said to be the case, then the committee will notify the assembly. There is nothing left for the assembly to do except to begin the revision business all over again, if it is decided to take any further action.

POWERS GIVEN A FAREWELL BANQUET.

The General Organizer of the Seaman's Union Leaves Upon His Mission.

Richard Powers, who was unanimously elected last week as General Organizer of the National Seamen's union, and who leaves tonight on a six months' trip of organization in the Atlantic, Pacific, gulf, and lake ports, was given a good-by banquet at Auw's Hall last night by labor union leaders. Toasts were responded to by W. Groves, President of the Sailors' Union; J. J. Linehan, President of the Trade and Labor Assembly; Judge Lynch of the Cigar Makers; J. F. Thom of the Marble Cutters; E. A. Meagher of the Carpenters; Paul Barron, Brass Finishers; and Thomas Mitchell of the Horseshoers.

Fifty girl waiters met last night at the Hull House, No. 335 South Halsted street, and perfected the organization of a union. Various committees were appointed and temporary officers named. The new union will send delegates to the Trades and Labor Assembly and will affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Miss Mary Kenney, Organizer of the Federation of Labor, officiated at the formation of the new union.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

DETROIT, MICH.—Chartered: Ionia, ore, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 60 cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—Marine men were so absorbed in protecting their boats from the flood that they gave no attention today to freights.

CHICAGO—Vessel agents succeeded

RAID ON POOL-ROOMS.

THREE HOUSES CLOSED UP BY A DESCENT OF POLICE.

One Hundred and Twelve Men Captured and Police Say the Charges Will Be Pushed—Would Not Stop When Ordered—A Newsboy Badly Mangled by a North-Side Cable Train—Highwaymen Hold Up a Citizen in Broad Daylight—General Local News.

As the result of an attempt to reopen pool-rooms in the city 112 men were arrested and locked up at the Harrison Street Station yesterday afternoon. The men were taken from Dunn & Dwyer's, No. 107 Madison street, and Sid McHie's, No. 262 South Clark street, and J. M. Brown's, No. 155 Washington street.

Some days ago the police received information that an attempt to sell pools down-town would be made by some of the old-time pool-sellers. Tuesday afternoon the places which were raided yesterday afternoon opened up boldly, selling tickets to whoever cared to purchase. Central detail detectives were amongst the customers, the object being to secure evidence. Yesterday the evidence was laid before Chief McClaughry and he sent for the pool-room men and ordered them to close their places at once. This they promised to do, but instead they went right back and resumed business.

When Chief McClaughry found that his order was not obeyed he ordered the places raided. Eight patrol wagons loaded with uniformed officers were quietly got in readiness and Detectives Tousley, Minier, Bishop, Elliott, Stafford, Flynn, Williams, Dick, and Egan were sent out to mix with the crowd in the places to be raided and to guard the exits. At 3:30 o'clock a simultaneous descent was made upon the three rooms. The pool-players were caught entirely by surprise. When the uniformed officers entered by the front door the crowd made a rush for the exits in the rear, only to find them barred and guarded by Central Detail detectives. No one escaped. Sergt. Broderick, who had charge of the raid at Dunn & Dwyer's, had five wagons at his disposal and needed them to transport his seventy-seven prisoners to the station house. Lieut. Schaack had charge of the raid at Sid McHie's place furnished a quota of twenty-five more pool-players. Ira D. Young was booked as keeper.

Chief McClaughry said last night: "The only cause for the raid was the fact that the men were violating the law in selling and buying pools. I ordered them to close, and when they did not obey I had the places raided."

Nearly all of the men arrested gave false names. Their cases will come up before Justice Foster this morning, and the police say that the charges against them will be pushed.

It was announced on good authority yesterday that Mayor Harrison will devote all of next week in reorganizing the police force, and will consider all the positions from the Chief down to the lowest substitute on the force. It is thought extremely likely that Chief McClaughry will be retained. As for the other positions many changes are looked for.

MANGLED BY A CABLE TRAIN.

A Newsboy Seriously Injured by Being Crowded from a Street Car.

Louis Jacobson, the 11-year-old newsboy who sells papers at Madison and Dearborn streets, was last night run over and badly mangled by a Lincoln avenue trailer.

The boy, who is small for his age, was industriously plying his trade in the midst of the throng of people hurrying home at 7:30 o'clock, when grip car No. 775 came along. The usual rush for the platforms was made by the crowd. A big German was in front and was the first to grasp the hand-rail. Louis, it seems, was already on the steps. The German swung his ponderous weight up and onto the platform, and in so doing, whether inadvertently or not, pushed the diminutive Louis from the steps. The cars had not yet stopped, and when the little fellow fell to the pavement he rolled under the moving wheels.

The frantic crowd still struggled to get into the car. Some, less oblivious than the others, shouted that there was an accident. The people surged back, dragging the huge man with them. Then they saw the limbs and ghastly pale face of the newsboy between the wheels.

The apparently lifeless form was extricated and taken to Dr. Sherwood's office. There his limbs were bandaged. Besides a dangerous rupture, the right thigh was cut open to the bone. Dr. Sherwood says the boy will live, and that his legs may be saved.

At the time of the accident Louis' brother, Barnard, another newsboy, was with him. He thinks the big man alluded to, who disappeared immediately after the accident, was to blame. He says he saw him push his brother out of his way, causing him to roll under the wheels.

The boys live with their widowed mother at No. 62 Liberty street.

An Italian girl, Magea Raggio, was run over and killed yesterday morning by a Santa Fé engine on the Western Indiana railroad near Eighteenth street. She was playing about the track and was struck by the engine while it was pulling some cars into the Fairbanks yards. Engineer James Collins had charge of the engine. The girl's parents live at No. 233 Twenty-first.

HELD UP IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Frank Burns Attacked by Highwaymen—The Robbers Arrested.

A daring attempt to rob Frank Burns, No. 441 Wabash avenue, was made at noon yesterday at the corner of Canal and Madison streets. He was standing at that corner when two men approached him. Without saying a word one of the men struck him a blow in the face which felled him to the ground. The other then attempted to search his pockets, but Burns resisted so desperately that the man was forced to abandon his purpose. The assault was witnessed by Officers Cronin and Long. They ran toward the struggling men and placed the robbers under arrest. They gave their names as George Sands and Andy Williams. Burns said that he went into several saloons along West Madison street and had probably displayed his roll of money, which contained $148. The two men will be brought before Justice Scully this morning.

SUES A JUSTICE AND A DETECTIVE

Carl Richter Wants Damages from Hardin B. Brayton and Emil Sandmeyer.

Carl Richter has begun suit in the Circuit Court against Justice Hardin B. Brayton for damages in the sum of $5,000. He also begins suit for the same amount against Emil Sandmeyer, formerly Superintendent of the Mooney & Boland detective agency. Richter, according to his story, was arrested for embezzling from the firm of Shayer, Horner & Co. The arrest was made by Sandmeyer, who, it is alleged, kept Richter in custody for twenty-four hours before a warrant for his arrest was sworn out. After another day spent in the custody of the detective Richter was then brought before Justice Brayton. The Justice then turned the prisoner over to Sandmeyer again, who kept him on the rack trying to extort a confession from him from Sept. 27 last to Oct. 18 following. He was then taken before the Justice again and committed to jail in default of bond. He was subsequently indicted for the offense. The case has not been disposed of yet, but Richter thinks he has been damaged by the detective and the Justice. The ground on which the action against Justice Brayton is based is malfeasance in office.

FAST MAIL SERVICE EASTWARD.

Newspapers Will Be Served Earlier to Patrons on the Fort Wayne Route.

Portions of the Chicago mail to points in Indiana, Ohio, and the East will be greatly expedited in transit by a new system which will be put in operation on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago system Monday next. The train will leave the Union Depot at 2:45 o'clock every morning, and will reach Pittsburg at 5 o'clock the same evening and New York at 6:30 o'clock the following morning. Newspaper mail carried by this train addressed to points in Indiana and Ohio will reach its destination in from two to ten hours earlier than at present. Arrangements have been perfected by Capt. Troy of the railway mail service to take the fullest advantage of this new rapid Eastern service.

Postoffice officials report that much of the newspaper mail addressed to foreign countries by private individuals has of late had the postage insufficiently prepaid. It is supposed that this is due to the ignorance of the rates of foreign postage. Such mail, if it is stamped with only a single rate, will be forwarded to its destination but the person receiving it abroad will have to pay double the amount of insufficient postage.

Samples of liquids, fatty matters, and powders can now be sent by mail to the South African Republic—better known as the Transvaal—at regular postage rates. Up to the present time mail for the Transvaal had to be sent by way of Great Britain where the postal laws prevent the transmission of such matters. Now, however, an arrangement has been made with the German postal authorities by which such mail can be forwarded by way of German ports. This route will be slower than the usual channel for the conveyance of Transvaal mail via Great Britain, but it raises the restriction that has existed on this class of articles. Such samples must be securely packed and marked "via Germany."

ALFRED CRILL IS ADJUDGED INSANE.

He Says His Son's Petition Is Based on Sinister Motives—Uri Balcom's Case.

Alfred Crill was adjudged insane yesterday by a jury in the Probate Court. The inquiry into his sanity was made upon the petition of his son, Howard Crill, who asked that Osborne J. Shannon be appointed conservator of his father's estate. Crill is at Lake Geneva, Wis., and from there he wrote a letter which was read in court, in which he charges his son Howard with sinister motives in asking to have him adjudged insane. In the letter he says that all that his son possesses he gave to him, and that within the last year he gave him $25,000. No conservator was appointed. Crill is represented by R. A. Childs. The insane man is a large stock commission merchant, being a member of the firm of Alexander, Rogers & Crill of this city and of Crill, Denny & Co. of Omaha. Crill's estate is valued at $45,000.

Uri Balcom, the wealthy lumber merchant, who lives at No. 2037 Michigan avenue, was adjudged insane in the Probate Court yesterday. Balcom is 76 years of age. The petition to have his sanity inquired into was filed by his wife, Jane Balcom, July 9, 1891, but no action was taken on it until yesterday. Balcom's estate is valued at $200,000. His wife was appointed conservatrix by the court. She qualified in a bond of $500,000, with William D. Grannis and Charles J. Connell as sureties.

Thomas Brennan was appointed guardian of Edward Milton McMahon by Judge Kohlsaat yesterday. The ward is a child 6 years old who has been the subject of many contentions and a great deal of trouble. His mother died a few years ago, leaving $60,000 to him and a little sister. The sister died and her share went to the boy. Peter Smith, whose death occurred at the Hot Springs a few weeks ago, was appointed guardian. During his guardianship the boy's father was arrested on the charge of trying to poison the boy. The father has since died.

COMMITTED BY A CORONER'S JURY.

William McNulty Accused of Killing James Murphy—Other Inquests.

William McNulty was held to the grand jury at the inquest held yesterday over the remains of James Murphy. The two men became engaged in a fight in a saloon Tuesday evening, which resulted in Murphy being shot in the heart by McNulty.

At the inquest held over the remains of Thomas Rawle, who was killed by falling from a scaffold at the Historical Society Building, the jury decided that the man had met his death while working on unsafe scaffolds, and ordered the contractors, McBeat, Krevis & Moss, to better protect their workmen.

An inquest was held over the remains of William Corcine, No. 921 West Twelfth street, at the County Morgue. He was taken to the County Hospital while suffering from the effects of poison. A verdict of suicide was returned.

An inquest was held over the remains of Adam Klemart, who committed suicide by hanging at the Washingtonian Home. Klemart was sent to the home by Justice Foster and had been there only two days.

An inquest was held on the body of F. J. Savage, manager of a Wellington Catering Company's restaurant at the World's Fair. Mr. Savage was sitting on a bar which crosses the entrance to an elevator shaft and in leaning over to unlock a door which was near by lost his balance and fell down the shaft. The verdict was that he came to his death by accident.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the body of John Riha, who was found in the water at slip A at Ashland avenue. The verdict was that he came to his death by drowning while insane.

AUSTIN CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Ella C. Martin Has Him Arrested for Alleged False Representations.

Philemon L. Austin is again charged with fraud in connection with the sale of a lease. Ella C. Martin claims that last August Austin represented to her that he owned a lease on the buildings at Nos. 358 and 360 Wabash avenue and No. 25 Harrison street, and also owned the furniture in the building, which is occupied as a hotel. He also, it is said, claimed to own a lease on the premises known as Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Harrison street. It is said that on the strength of these representations Mrs. Martin was induced to pay him $3,500 and give her negotiable notes for $5,500 more as payment for one-half interest in the leases and furniture, all of which, it is said, Austin claimed belonged to him and was unincumbered. She now says that the representations made by Austin were not true and that the furniture is heavily mortgaged. Yesterday Austin was arrested by a Constable from Justice Everett's Court charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. The case was continued until May 26, and Austin was released on $500 bond. A similar charge against Austin was made a few days ago in Justine Brayton's Court by John Zimmerman, and Austin was placed under bond to await the action of the grand jury.

Two Boys Missing.

George Kemp and Fred Templeton left home in Ridgeland Sunday morning last in company of the 12-year-old son of John Woolhutter to get flowers in the neighboring woods. Sunday night young Woolhutter returned alone and was unable to say what had become of his companions. He said that with them he had gone to swim in the Desplaines River, and that afterwards they all had gone to Mount Clare station of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, where it was proposed they should board a passenger train. This Woolhutter did and here lost sight of his companions. At Galewood station he got off and returned home. Searching parties have been out, the police have been notified, and telegrams sent to all parts of the surrounding country. George Kemp is 17 years of age and was in the employ of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. His father is Clerk in the United States Court. Fred Templeton is about the same age. He is a pupil of the Oak Park school. His father is in the employ of the Duke Bakery company.

Will of Thomas E. Stafford Probated.

The will of Thomas E. Stafford was admitted to probate yesterday. Stafford, who was the owner of the Stafford House, on Van Buren street, died April 25, 1893. He was possessed of $100,000 worth of property, $75,000 of which is personal property and $25,000 in real estate. After making a few small bequests to his mother, brother, and sisters, he devises the whole estate to his wife during her lifetime, when it descends to his children. His widow, Victoria Stafford, is made executrix in $20,000 bond without security.

His Name Legally Changed.

Lars C. Johnson of the real estate firm of Johnson & Walters will be legally known hereafter as Eutroius Johnson. He did not like the name of Lars C. because there are so many men of that name against whom judgments are continually being obtained. These judgments were turning up as clouds upon the title of his real estate, and in consequence he was put to much annoyance and expense. The result of this was that Mr. Johnson dug up a name that had not been much in use for 3,000 or 4,000 years and had Judge Tuley attach it to him in legal form.

Anarchists' Statue in Place.

The bronze figure was placed in position yesterday on the monument erected to the executed Anarchists at Waldheim Cemetery. The figure is that of Liberty with the right hand resting on her sword, the left in the act of placing a crown on the figure personating free speech, who lies dead at her feet. Across the face of the stone are carved the last words of August Spies: "There will be a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you throttle today." Bas-reliefs of Spies, Parsons, Lingg, Engle, and Fischer gleam from the monument sides. The figure was cast at the American bronze works, Grand Crossing, has received the indorsement of those erecting it, and will be draped as soon as completed. It will be unveiled Sunday, June 25. It is expected 25,000 people will witness the ceremonies. Excursions will be run from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and other cities to carry Turners, singing societies, and participating bodies. Addresses will be delivered in various languages.

Bar Association Reception to Judges.

At the regular meeting of the Chicago Bar Association at 4 p. m. today an informal reception will be given to the Judges of the Appellate, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States for the Seventh Judicial District. The following Judges are expected to be present: William A. Woods, Circuit Judge and Presiding Judge of the Appellate Court for the Seventh Judicial District; James D. Jenkins, Circuit Judge and successor to W. Q. Gresham; Romanzo Bunn, Judge of the Western District Court of Wisconsin; William Allen, Judge of the Southern District of Illinois; John H. Baker, Judge of the District of Indiana; P. S. Grosscup, District Judge of the Northern District of Illinois; William H. Seaman, Judge of the Eastern District Court of Wisconsin. Members are at liberty to bring visiting professional brethren.

Charged with Usury.

The Chicago Trust and Savings Bank was decreed to be a usurer yesterday by Judge Tuley. The decree was entered on a suit brought by William H. Thomas and William F. Thomas, the Midland Company, Daniel H. Tolman, the President of both concerns, and several other officers of the bank. The complaints allege that they had borrowed $6,375 on which usurious interest was charged. They offered to pay the sum with legal interest, but it was refunded. The court ordered that upon payment of the principal and 6 per cent interest the bank must return the collateral security. The case was referred to a Master in Chancery to find how much is due.

Beaumont Was Not After Waiters.

Clarence Beaumont, who it was alleged endeavored to secure American restaurant waiters for the clam bake at Jackson Park and incidentally to persuade them to go on a strike and became involved in a fight with Charles Sanders, denies that he has had any connection with the strike and that he has endeavored to secure waiters from up-town restaurants. Mr. Beaumont says he was not engaged in a fight, and that he made no offers to waiters there. Further, he says that there is no conspiracy on the part of Jackson Park restaurateurs to draw trade from the down-town eating-houses.

Coughlin's Case Is Continued.

When Daniel Coughlin's case was called in Judge Ewing's branch of the Criminal Court yesterday an expectant hush fell upon the court-room. Coughlin was brought in by two bailiffs, and after asking for a continuance to the next term was led back to his cell. He had no lawyer, but asked for the continuance himself. The prosecution entered no objection and the continuance was granted. Coughlin appeared to be in the best of spirits and is looking better than he has been since he returned from Joliet Penitentiary.

McSherry Is Again Indicted.

The grand jury yesterday returned an indictment against Michael McSherry for the murder of Daniel Dennehy. McSherry has been twice indicted for the crime. The first indictment was nolle prossed by the State's Attorney, owing to the witness in the case being absent. Frank Giffeny, the missing witness, is now in custody, and it is probable that McSherry will be given a speedy trial. Giffeny was released from the murder indictment for preventing Giffeny's appearance, is under arrest, and has been admitted to bail.

Greif's Saloon Raided by Burglars.

Burglars raided yesterday Thomas Greif's saloon, No. 54 West Lake street, where the Anarchists and their sympathizers so often assemble. They forced an entrance by breaking in the front door and carried away a lot of bottled goods, fine cigars, a watch, pair of opera-glasses, $15 in change, a bank-book, and a valuable old country clock which had its hours struck off by the twelve apostles. This clock also played the national airs of almost all nations. A reward of $50 is offered for its return.

Deficient Students Barred from Athletics.

Prof. George E. Coe of the Committee on Athletics of the Northwestern University outlined the situation of affairs in his department to the students yesterday. Immediately after the chapel exercises yesterday noon Prof. Coe delivered an address in which he said that it was decided by the faculty some time ago that no student could take part in athletic work who was deficient in college work, and that every student of the university would be held strictly to the rule from this on.

A Submarine Trip.

Frank L. Perry, associate editor of the *Western Electrician*, will deliver a lecture entitled "A Trip Under Water in the Baker Electric Boat; or, Jules Verne's Story, 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea,' Realized," at Railroad Chapel, No. 3825 Dearborn street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon. It is given under the auspices of the Young Men's Society.

Items.

The Western College Press Association's third annual meeting will be held at the University Hotel, Nos. 17-21 Congress street, Saturday, May 27.

James Coleman, a sailor, aged 17 years, employed on the schooner Jeanette, was caught between the vessel and the dock at the Haynes lumber yard as he was attempting to get on board yesterday and his right foot was badly crushed.

Charles M. Thompson, lately a clerk for M. M. Wood, a bicycle dealer at No. 104 Michigan avenue, was before Justice Bradwell yesterday morning charged with stealing a bicycle worth $100 from his employer May 12. He confessed and was held to the Criminal Court in $400 bonds.

The body of an unknown man was found in the river east of the State street bridge early yesterday morning and taken to Sigmund's Fifth avenue morgue. Deputy Coroner O'Brien held an inquest over the remains yesterday afternoon. Nothing could be learned as to the identity of the body.

Fire totally destroyed the frame dwelling located at Eighty-third street and South Chicago avenue yesterday morning, owned and occupied by Charles Rees. It is not known how the fire originated, as no one was at home at the time, but it is supposed it was caused by the overheating of a stove. Loss, $1,500.

F. W. Hartwell was charged with forgery before Justice Bradwell yesterday by G. Drayorius, a produce dealer at No. 204 South Water street, who claimed that Hartwell collected the money due on a sale of lemons and signed his name to a receipt without authority. Hartwell was held to the Criminal Court in $500 bonds.

Frank Purcell, who was convicted of attempting to murder his wife last week and sentenced to ten years' imprisoned, was taken to Joliet Penitentiary by Jailor Morris yesterday to serve out his term. William Mackendorf, the burglar who is under sentence of eight years for burglary, was taken down at the same time, with six others.

Dennis Beckman was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $800 by Justice Kersten yesterday on a charge of attempted robbery. A week ago E. P. Parsons of No. 136 Townsend street was held up by two men at Market and Superior streets. He resisted and they ran away. Beckman was subsequently arrested and identified by Parsons as his assailant.

As a sequel to the suit brought in the courts Tuesday by Dr. Alvin P. Sawyer against Attorney Everett A. Osborn for alleged alienation of the affections of the plaintiff's wife, Attorney Osborn yesterday instituted action in the Circuit Court against Dr. Sawyer. Osborn seeks to recover $5,000 on the charge of libel, claiming that the doctor's statements were false.

Philip Heyer, 12 years old, was until recently employed at Klein's clothing house on South Halsted street, but now occupies a cell at the Maxwell Street Station to await a hearing on a charge of larceny. Numerous complaints were received from customers that their pockets had been picked. Officers Weber and Hanley were detailed to keep a lookout, and soon saw young Heyer place his hand in a woman's pocket and take her purse. They placed him under arrest and locked him up.

CABINET PLANT DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Lewis Porter Co. of West Indianapolis, Ind., Burned Out.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 17.—[Special.]—The Lewis Porter Cabinet company, one of the largest institutions in West Indianapolis, was destroyed by fire tonight. One hundred and twenty thousand feet of lumber was burned, including 20,000 of fine mahogany. The total loss is $50,000. Fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 17.—[Special.]—Fire today destroyed the Valley Lumber company's boarding-houses. Loss, $5,000; insured. John McGowan, an employé, was seriously injured by a falling chimney.

The Deaf Will Be Glad He Is Coming.

It will be of interest to many to know that H. A. Wales of Bridgeport, Conn., will be at 605 Ashland Block all of next week. Mr. Wales is the inventor of the Sound Discs, which have been the cause of such a large decrease of deafness in this country and Europe. His visit to the city at the present time is most fortunate.

The excitement and fatigue of sight-seeing produce headache. Bromo-Seltzer will insure prompt relief. For sale on Fair grounds at soda fountains.

CADMUS NOT SERIOUS.

DERBY CANDIDATE COMING IN GOOD CONDITION.

After Crossing the Sierras He Develops Symptoms of Kidney Ailment, but He Improves Rapidly—Eight Horses of the Undine Stable En Route—The Yale Crew to Be Selected from the Twelve Men Now at Work—Gossip of the Pullman Handicap Candidates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 17.—[Special.]—Eight horses composing the Undine Stable, Cadmus at the head, left this city for Chicago Monday evening. After crossing the Sierras into Nevada Cadmus developed symptoms of kidney ailment sufficient to alarm Trainer George Covington to such an extent that he telegraphed Thomas H. Williams to send a veterinary at once to Winnemucca. The special car containing the horses was detached there, and within a short time after Cadmus had been taken to a stable he improved so rapidly that Covington telegraphed Williams the colt was all right and the vet need not be sent on. He asked for a prescription, however, to be sent to Ogden, where the horses will be rested two days. The symptoms that alarmed Covington were no doubt due to nervous excitement, caused by the shaking and noise incident to transportation by rail. The stoppage at Winnemucca will serve to delay the arrival of the horses in Chicago till next Tuesday. In the meantime it may be set down as a certainty that unless some new physical infirmity develops Cadmus will arrive in Chicago in good condition. The other horses in the lot sent on are doing well. CLINTON G. RILEY.

Marcus Daly's Castoffs Sell Well.

At the weeding out sale of Marcus Daly's horses yesterday the following brought the best prices:

The Baron, br. c., 1890, by Hidalgo—My Love, by Virgil; E. H. Garrison, $3,000.

Assiniboine, b. g., 1890, by Red Boy—Australia, by Red Bluff; W. F. Rooney, $500.

Fagan, ch. g., 1890, by imp. Sir Modred—Chimera, by imp. Mortemer; J. H. Dahlman, $450.

Chestnut gelding, 1891, by imp. Great Tom—Sparrowgrass, by Jack Malone; J. H. Dahlman, $725.

Chestnut filly, 1891, by Hidalgo—Butterfly, by imp. Kyrle Daly; A. H. Wheeler, $500.

Imported Bell Gwinn, b. c., 1891, by Springfield—Spinner, by Rosicrucian; J. H. Dahlman Jr., $1,000.

Hands Up, b. g., 1891, by Luke Blackburn—Touch Me Not, by imp. Great Tom; A. H. Wheeler, $750.

Jack Chinn Sues East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—[Special.]—Col. Jack P. Chinn, the horseman, filed a suit for $7,380 for breach of contract against the East St. Louis Jockey Club and Racing Association. He alleges that he was under contract to start horses which were entered for trials of speed, strength, and endurance at a race track in East St. Louis. His contract was for a year at $60 a day for all racing days dating from May 1, 1892. In December the company refused to let the plaintiff start the horses, and after a row on the track Col. Chinn was shot by Officer Anthony.

YALE CREW NOT YET CHOSEN.

It Will Be Selected from the Twelve Men Now Hard at Work.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 17.—The University crew has been in training about sixteen weeks, and as yet the eight which will represent Yale on the Thames next June has not been selected. It seems pretty evident that the twelve men now at the training table will be continued until after the race, and the prospects are that the final selection of the crew may not take place until early in June, and perhaps not until "Bob" Cook takes charge of the coaching at New London. There is little doubt that Gallaudet, Ives, Paine, Van Huyck, and Johnson will sit in the Yale shell. They rowed last year, and "Bob" Cook has made the statement that they are in as good condition now as they were a year ago. This is something of an admission for Cook to make, when reports were being sent out daily about a year ago regarding the almost perfect rowing of Capt. Hartwell's collection of green oarsmen.

The statistics of the men now at the training table is as follows:

Position.	Name.	Class.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Stroke	E. F. Gallaudet	'93	22	5:11	163
No. 7	S. B. Ives	'93	22	5:11½	175
No. 6	R. D. Paine	'94	21	6:00¾	190
No. 5	F. M. Goodchild	'94	20	6:00	171
No. 4	J. McLongacre	'95	20	5:11	174
No. 3	A. E. Van Huyck	'93	22	5:07½	170
No. 2	E. L. Mesier	'94	21	5:09	156
Bow	F. A. Johnson	'94	22	5:10½	164
Sub	A. P. Rogers	'94	19	6:00	164
Sub	E. K. Folger	'94	21	6:10½	160
Sub	John Howland	'94	20	5:10	171
Coxswain	F. E. Olmstead	'94	19	5:05	108

Average, 171½ pounds.

PULLMAN HANDICAP CANDIDATES.

Bliss Denies That He Is Stale—Other Cracks Hard at Work.

It was currently rumored at the beginning of this week that Bliss, who is prime favorite for first-time prize in the Pullman road race, had gone stale. Bliss himself denies the truth of the statement, but admits that he was a little tired and that in a brush-up with two of his fellow-club men got rather the worst of it.

The story does not seem to affect the little fellow's popularity; he still leads all who are picked out for the principal honor in the famous event. Githens, who never seems to tire of work and who is going finely, presses him closely in the betting. Then come the others. Barrett is doing plenty of work, but his recent illness, he says, will preclude him from being conspicuous in the race. Take the statement for what it is worth.

Rhodes is entered. It was generally understood that he would not ride. He will wear the colors of the Illinois club, a fact which indicates that he has tossed away his allegiance to the Chicago club. Rhodes, fit and in the condition he was towards the close of last season, ought to be able to beat any man in the race. It is much to be questioned if he is fit, however. Lumsden is entered and is doing considerable work, but he, too, is manifestly unfit. Perhaps neither of these men needs very much work, and if this should turn out to be the case a new precedent will be established in training for the Pullman. Generally the men who are reckoned upon to dispute for the first time prize give themselves five or six weeks' good, stiff work.

Davis continues to take it easy. He has evidently profited by last year's experience and does not intend to do much work until the last few days before the race for fear of going stale. Munger—well, it is scarcely probable that his arms will be healed in time to allow him to participate. He is rapidly mending, however, and may be able to come to the scratch.

NORTHWESTERN WON HANDILY.

University of Iowa Could Not Solve Griffith's Curve Ball for Better Than Five Hits.

The game between Northwestern University and University of Iowa at Athletic Park, Evanston, yesterday, was a very spirited contest. The Iowa men played in their street clothes, their suits having been delayed. In the third inning Benjamin, Iowa's pitcher, had to retire because of an injury resulting from being hit by a pitched ball. Tuttle, who succeeded him, was hit hard at critical times. The score:

Northwestern.	R	P	A	E	U. of Iowa.	R	B	P	A	E
Boss, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Zmunt, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Head'ks, c. f.	0	0	0	0	1	Benjamin, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Heywood, c.	2	0	8	2	0	Gillette, c., 2b	0	0	4	3	0
Griffith, p.	2	2	0	4	0	Office, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
M'Will's, 3b.	2	2	2	3	1	Tuttle, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Noyes, 2d.	1	1	3	3	1	Reno, c.	1	1	1	0	0
McCloy, s.	0	0	1	1	2	Con'se, 2b., c.	1	1	4	2	1
Shepard, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	Chant'd, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
Oates, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Blair, s. s.	0	1	1	1	0
Totals.	7	6	27	10	4	Totals.	3	5	24	11	4

Northwestern	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—7
University of Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—Northwestern, 1. Two-base hits—McWilliams (2), Blair, Griffith. Three-base hit—Noyes. Sacrifice hits—Griffith, Zmunt, Converse, Blair. Stolen bases—Griffith, Noyes (2), Gillette. Double play—Benjamin-Gillette-Chantland. Struck out—By Griffith, 8; by Benjamin, 5. Passed balls—Heywood, 1; Gillette, 2; Converse, 4. Base on balls—Off Griffith, 2; off Benjamin, 5. Hit with ball—Benjamin. Time, 2 hours. Umpires, Fairchild and Chapin.

Chicago Varsity, 24; Rush M. C., 2.

The Rush Medical Baseball team was completely defeated yesterday afternoon by the University of Chicago nine. The score:

U. of C.	3	0	10	0	8	1	0	2	1	—24
Rush Medical	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., May 17.—[Special.]—Lawrenceville, as a preparatory school to Princeton, has come into line of rivalship with Andover and Exeter, and for the first time the New Jersey boys today undertook to compete with Andover for baseball honors. The game was exciting throughout, Andover winning by a score of 5 to 4.

DECORAH, Ia., May 17.—[Special.]—Luther College Ball club defeated St. Olaf of Northfield, Minn., here today, outplaying them at all points. Score 5 to 3.

Milwaukee Wants Its Money.

The Milwaukee Baseball club is after William F. Dahlen, one of Capt. Anson's aggregation. The club brought garnishment proceedings in the Superior Court yesterday against Dahlen to collect $500. Dahlen signed in the Milwaukee club last year and received $500 as a bonus. He afterwards signed to play with the Chicago club. A judgment for the money was secured and it is to recover on the judgment that the suit was brought.

Hovey to Leave the Harvard Team.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 17.—[Special.]—Fred H. Hovey, who has been playing shortstop and second base on the Harvard nine, has decided to give up baseball and devote his time to lawn tennis, as he is anxious to win the championship this year. Sullivan will continue to play at short on the nine and Frothingham will resume his old place at second base. Either Corbett or Upton will be tried at right field.

Catcher Vaughn Gets Off Cheap.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—Catcher Harry Vaughn of the Cincinnati baseball club was today fined $15 by Justice John Miehlert, on his plea of guilty of assault on Brodie in last Tuesday's game. This makes his escapade cost him $40, as he was fined $25 by Umpire McQuaid.

Boston's Team Work Is Bad.

BOSTON, Mass., May 17.—[Special.]—The Boston nine is putting up a good game, but the need of team work is apparent. There is too much grabbing by the infield of what belongs to the outfield and too many home runs with the bases empty with too few when the bags are occupied. A lack of sacrificing is also apparent.

FIELDER FORD BADLY HURT.

A New York Athletic Club Man Injured on the Polo Grounds.

NEW YORK, May 17.—[Special.]—A sad accident marred the game at the Polo grounds today. When Parker Ford, left fielder of the New York Athletic club, came to bat in the first inning, Pitcher Westervelt accidentally struck him in the head with a swift inshoot. Ford fell unconscious at the plate. Physicians who were called could not bring him back to consciousness. The game resulted in an easy victory for the Bergen Pointers.

NEW YORK, May 17.—[Special.]—The Princeton College team whitewashed the Staten Island Cricket club nine, 7 to 0, at Livingstone, S. I., today. Drake pitched a phenomenal game for the Tigers.

Wanderers' Cricket Club Meeting.

The Wanderers' Cricket club have elected the following officers:

President, C. W. Lennore; Vice-President, Robert G. Clarke; Secretary and Treasurer, Fred W. Sansome, Auditor's office Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad; Captain first eleven, Thomas Bellew; Captain second eleven, Charles Lennon.

The club has nearly 100 active members, and both the first and second elevens will be strong in all departments of the games.

Clubs competing for the championship pennant are compelled to send in the names of their first nine players, who are not eligible to play in the President's Cup competition.

The names that have been submitted are as follows:

Pullman—J. Rogers, Captain; H. Hawcroft, J. Thompson, J. Langham, F. Wild, W. R. Gilbert, J. Cummings, A. Goodyear, C. Hirst.

St. George—W. Howell, Captain; L. Anderson, Dr. E. R. Ogden, W. Anderson, Alex. Henderson, Andrew Henderson, F. Tuffield, W. Thompson, C. Howell.

Wanderers—C. Bellew, Captain; R. W. Fraser, H. C. Wright, F. F. Kelly, A. Macpherson, J. G. Davis, E. A. Edwards, P. Dougal, G. Giffkins.

Wabash College Men Make Records.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., May 17.—[Special.]—The annual field exercises of Wabash College occurred today before a large crowd. A cold, wet wind blew a perfect gale up the course, sadly interfering with the events. The work would have been better under more favorable circumstances, but as it was several of the State records were broken. Charles Liole won the 100 yards dash in 10¼, the State record being 10¾. Fred Gregg broke the one-fourth mile safety of 41 1-5 by making it in 40. Combrink broke the high kick record of 8 feet 9 inches by 8 feet 9¼ inches. Homer Allen broke the State record for running broad jump of 19 feet by making it 19 feet 2¼ inches. The feature of the day was the all round work of Allen, who captured six firsts and three seconds. Nearly all the college records were broken.

Billy Sexton to Benefit.

At Charley Parker's billiard-room tonight a benefit will be tendered to Billy Sexton, the famous player, whom ill health has reduced to want. All the local talent, including Jake Schaefer, will appear.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—Indiana University was defeated by the University of Illinois by a score of 13 to 6.

BOSTON, Mass., May 17.—[Special.]—The new Boston Cricket club opened its grounds at Franklin Field today with a game against the Horwards. The collegians were beaten by a score of 60 to 6.

HANOVER, N. H., May 17.—[Special.]—The Yale Law School nine defeated the Dartmouth team here this afternoon by a score of 9 to 1, in a game characterized by poor playing on the part of the home team.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—[Special.]—It has been found that the brown horse, Success, which it was thought broke down yesterday, really broke his leg while running in the paddock, and he was shot today. He was aged, by Deinacardoch, out of Endless. He was owned by N. C. Howard.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—Steps are in progress for the formation of an amateur baseball league, including the cities of Canton, Pekin, Peoria, Chillicothe, Rockford, Kewanee, Galesburg, and perhaps one or two other towns. A strong nine is now being made up here. The purpose is sport rather than money making.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 17.—[Special.]—Preparations are being made by the Worcester Athletic club for the collegiate games to be held on the Agricester oval on May 24. A grand stand is to be erected capable of accommodating 1,000 people. Electric lights have been placed along the track, and the stand will be illuminated. A new "take-off" for the high and pole jumps has been made. It is pronounced perfect by those who have tried it.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 17.—[Special.]—The Brown baseball enthusiasts are mourning the loss of Teaney, their star catcher, who has been placed on probation and will probably be able to play with the team for the rest of the season. Cook will probably have to catch, although he has not been behind the bat this season. The prospects for success without a first-class backstop are regarded as rather dubious. Capt. Sexton has received an offer from Manager

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Grand Stand in 28 minutes.
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00 p. m., 12:35 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 1:30 p. m., stopping at 39th-st. Roseland, 111th-st. Pullman, Harvey, Halsted-st. and Ashland-av. Take the race track at 4:40 p. m. and for the races.
ains leave Union Depot at 12:15 p. m., 1:00 p. m. and 1:30 p. m., stopping at intermediate points. Regular train leaving at 1:30 p. m. will transfer passengers for the Fair at Kensington. Returning, trains will leave Hawthorne immediately after the races. (Tooth's road), 25c.
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most gorgeous and attractive spectacle ever produced on the stage."—Herald.
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ay and Evening. 14 Elevators. Building, State and Randolph-sts.
NTAL LABYRINTH
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MYSTIFYING—WONDERFUL.
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Matinee Today at 2. Tonight at 8
THE MAY SHAW
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Matinee every day at 2. 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.
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ALL CAME TO GRIEF.

HALORT, HER OWNER, AND JOCKEY SHEALEY RULED OFF.

The Mare Pulled Out of the Fourth Race at Hawthorne and Beaten Off at the End—Pioneer at Odds On and McGinty the Only Winning Favorites of the Day —Bonnie True, Artemus, and Gold Dust Also Earn Brackets—Today's Entries and Weights.

Jockey Shealey, the Cloverdale Stable, or, to be more explicit, F. A. Deroo, and the bay mare Sea Light, 4, by Pean Vass—Minnuette, came to grief at Hawthorne yesterday.

The mare started in the fourth race and was at the seemingly false price of 8 to 1. Off in the first flight she was fourth close up to the half, when Shealey took her back, and never making another move with her was absolutely first beaten off. He was called into the stand and questioned as to his ride. He was unable to explain it, and as the mare did not show a crack the jockey, horse, and its owner were ruled off.

The racing was only fair, the class being common.

The opening event at three-quarters of a mile brought out a well-balanced field of nine. Reapers was favorite, backed down from 5 to 2 to 9 to 5 at the post. Lucy Clark, Yolo, and Bonnie True were also well played, the last named on stable information that he had outworked Foxhall.

Lucy Clark showed in front when the flag fell and she pulled the field to the half, where Bonnie True headed her, the pair racing almost head and head to the turn. Rounding the stable turn Yolo rushed to the front and showed clear into the stretch. Once straightened out, Bonnie True moved up level and running purely on his courage, Fisher not helping him any, won by half a length from Yolo. Lucy Clark was third and Reapers fourth.

The second race, a three-quarters of a mile selling affair, found Hercules a hot favorite at evens and shorter. The stubborn old brute was off second, but fell out of it at once and refusing to try a foot of the way was fifth, well back, at the stand, Artemus, at 6 to 1, off in front, made all the running and won handily by a length and a half from Vattell, who beat Tudor four lengths for the place.

The first race, one mile, for 3-year-olds, proved a top-heavy favorite in Pioneer. He opened at 1 to 2 and was speedily backed down to 2 to 5. There was nothing in the race that could make Pioneer extended. He went to the front at the finish and pulling along in front won by four lengths from Virden, he eight in front of Johnny Campbell.

With this race as encouragement the talent plunged on McGinty in the fourth race, a selling event of three-quarters of a mile. McGinty was off in front but Penny took him back and Franco went out to make the running. At the half he was two lengths to the good, Bob Lytle the same in front of McGinty and Sea Light running second. Around into the stretch McGinty moved legged it home a winner by four lengths from Franco, he four in front of Jack Little.

The last race, for 2-year-old fillies, had seven to face the starter. Liberty Stable's rattle-brained Jennie was favorite. She ran her race at the post and made no figure in the actual contest. When the flag fell Bow Knot was in front but Gold Dust Dust and Valise rushed out and fought it out through the stretch, Gilman's filly winning by half a length, Lady Jim was third, four lengths back.

Second Day, Spring Meeting Chicago Racing Association, May 17—Track Slow, Weather Clear.

1. First race, purse $500, weight 10 pounds below scale, three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1:24.

Horses and weights.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Betting. Cl.	Pl.
Bonnie True, 93	2	3	1	2	1½	Fisher	Liberty Stable	6	4½	2
Yolo, 103	3	2	2	1½	2	A. Clark	S. C. Owens	2	4½	2.5
Lucy Clark, 107	1	4	4	3	3	Ballard	London Stable	6	4	7.5
Reapers, 108	4	1	3	4	4	F. Carr	A. A. Alcock	2½	2-5	3
Vattell, 108	7	5	5	5	5	Hillings	J. Greer	20	40	12
Tudor, 108	6	6	6	6	6	Sheaief	T. Kiley	8	8	2
Pioneer, 108	5	7	7	7	7	Piantoni	N. City Stable	15	15	6
Virden, 108	8	8	8	8	8	J. Lee	J. Rehkopf	10	6	3
Cloudy Mack, 103	9	9	9	9	9	Waters	Waters & Hodges	30	75	25

Scratched—Smart Fair. Won driving. Second driving. Winner by Regent—Lida. Scratched—Mantell, 93; Rosebud, 97. Overweight—Tamerlane, 3 pounds; Claudy Mack, 5.

2. Second race, purse $400, selling, three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1:23.

Horses and weights.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Finish.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Betting. Cl.	Pl.
Artemus, 106	1	1	1½	1	1½	F. Bell	Astral Farm	6	5	3
Vattell, 106	2	2	2	2	1½	Fisher	McAdams	10	20	6
Tudor, 103	3	3	3	3	3	Piantoni	L. Ezell	4	10	3
Hercules, 109	4	4	4	4	4	Lamps	Volga River Stable	6	3	1.2
Pioneer, 108	5	5	5	5	5	Penny	P. Dunne	2-5	1	1.2
Tom Kinnear, 101	6	6	6	6	6	F. Taylor	G. W. Lewis	4	6	8.5
Tom Finley, 103	7	7	7	7	7	Ryan	C. Young	15	20	8
Trinket, 103	8	8	8	8	8	Waters	Waters & Hodges	4	10	4

Scratched—Bonnie May. Won handily. Second driving. Winner by Astral—Bonnie May. Overweights—Artemus, 2 pounds; Sumner, 4.

3. Third race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds, selling, one mile. Time, 1:51.

Horses and weights.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Betting. Cl.	Pl.
Lizzie B., 90	2	2	1½	1½	1½	F. Carr	P. Dunne	1-2	2-5	1
Bonnie Tree, 102	1	1½	1½	1½	2	D. Stringer	Fisher	10½	4	4-5
Tom Campbell, 102	3	3	3	3	3	Piantoni	G. Donall	10	15	4
Bonnie Lad, 105	5	5	5	4	4	Taylor	L. Ezell	10	12	3
Bonnie Tree, 102	4	4	4	5	5	Hillings	Mrs. W. W. Lyles	15	30	6

Scratched—Won easily. Second easily. Winner by Leonatus—Planetess. Overweights—Johnny Campbell, 4 pounds.

4. Fourth race, Purse $500. Weights 10 pounds below scale. Selling. Three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1:23½.

Horses and weights.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Betting. Cl.	Pl.
Reapers, 111	1	1	1	1	1-2	Penny	Nashville Stable	7-5	6-5	3-5
Bonnie True, 101	2	2	2-nk	2-nk	2-1½	Piantoni	L. Lefever	10	7	2
Yolo, 103	3	3	3	3	3-nk	Ballard	Carlile & Shields	5	4	3-2
Lucy Clark, 101	4	4-nk	4	4	4	F. Carr	Ed Corrigan	6	7	2½
Fisherman, 103	5	5	5	5	5	Taylor	L. S. Williams	6	15	6
Tudor, 103	6	6	6	6	6	T. Murphy	Kenwood Stable	15	10	4
Lizzie B., 90	7	7	7	7	7	Leonard	A. B. McLaughlin	8	15	6
Bonnie Tree, 102	8	8	8	8	8	Shealy	Cloverdale Stable	6	8	2

Scratched—Bonnie Lad. Won easily. Second easily. Winner by Faustus—Chinchilla. Scratched—Marmie S., 99 pounds.

5. Fifth race, purse $400, for 2-year-old fillies, allowances, half a mile. Time, 54½.

Horses and weights.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Breeding.	Op.	Betting. Cl.	Pl.
Gold Dust, 107	4	3	1-h	1-h	1-¾	F. Bell	Isaac Murphy—Ada Glenn	4	3½	2
Dust Pan, 118	3	4	3-h	2-h	2-nk	J. Martin	Algerine—Miss Nellon	4	5	8-5
Lady Jim, 118	1	1-h	2-h	3-h	3-¾	Penny	Regan	4	15	6
Bow Knot, 107	2	2	4	4	4	Piantoni	Chartoum—by Casino	6	4	2
Sea Light, 104	5	5	5	5	5	Ballard	Blazes—Miss Hall	6	10	4
Sweet Alice, 107	6	6	6	6	6	Fisher	Dunham—Bettie Bramble	20	6	2
Sweet Rose, 107	7	7	7	7	7	Fisher	Hyder Ali—Bugatelli	1	8-5	3-5
Sweet Knot, 107	1-11	5	6	7	8	Siebel	Himyar—Favor Bah	15	8	3

Scratched—Egg Plant, 107 pounds. Won driving. Second driving. Winner owned by P. J. Gilman & Son. Scratched—Egg Plant, 107 pounds.

Today's Hawthorne Entries.

Today's card at Hawthorne presents six races, including the C. B. & Q. Stakes for 2-year-old colts. The entries are:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $400, for maiden 3-year-olds and up, to carry 100 pounds:

Horses.	Wt.	Jockeys.	Wt.
Tamanaka	103	Charlie R.	103
Captain	106	Bob Wickham	106
Lucia	101	Lamp Cup	101
Lucia Jr.	101	Maria G.	101
Ferrand	103	Bill Bailey	103
Sir Bardy	101	Concave	101
Cora	101	Cora	101
Lizzie	106	Lizzie	106

Second race, seven furlongs, purse $600, a handicap for all ages.

Horses.	Wt.	Jockeys.	Wt.
Sir George	115	2 Tenny Jr.	107
Ben Brush	112	Clio	106
Lucky Boy	98	Viola Knight	98
Fred Taral	107	$1,500 added, sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, the C. B. & Q. Stakes.	
Lamplighter	107		
Tom Arthur	118	Buenos Ayres	113
Ben Ali	118	Senator Irby	118
Dr. Rice	118	Peddle R. T.	118
Longfellow	118	Cyrus	118
Big Quaker	118		

Third race, one and one-sixteenth miles, purse $400, for all ages, selling.

Horses.	Wt.	Jockeys.	Wt.
Tantamount	110	Craft	107
Tennessee	102	Parthian	102
Tom Kinney	104	Ansonia	101
Ansonia	101		

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $400, for maidens of four races in 1893, selling.

Horses.	Wt.	Jockeys.	Wt.
Tudor	101	Joseph D	99
Lizzie Dickerson	94	Doug. Knapp	99
Bob Miller	105	2 Prince	99
Florimor	109	1 John J. Keith Jr	97
Second race	94	Bob Weithrec	99

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $400, for winners of four races in 1893, selling.

Horses.	Wt.	Jockeys.	Wt.
Tudor	110	Bernetto	103
Tennessee	100	Mirabeau	119
Ben Ali	102	Lady Unde	94
Sam Lucas	102	Miss Spot	85
Rosewood	107		

ST. LOUIS FAVORITES FARE POORLY.

Ray S., Tip, King Craft, Leonard, Zampost, and Safe Home Won.

St. Louis, Mo., May 17.—[Special.]—Only two favorites won today at the fair grounds, and the bookmakers prospered. The weather was clear and cool, and 2,500 regulars witnessed the sport. John Wall's aged mare Geraldine started in the first race, and was backed heavily at 2 to 1. She was not speedy enough to beat either Ray S., the money favorite, or Pedestrian, Eugene Leigh's colt, who was well played both ways. Ray won hands down by two lengths.

Harry Lewis, favorite in the second, was leading by two lengths into the stretch when he broke. Tip at 7 to 1 won easily by two lengths from J. W. Brooks.

King Craft, favorite at 8 to 2 in the third race, was all the way by two lengths, Gladiola taking the place just as easily from Dr. Parke.

Costa Rica and Belfast were equal choices at 2 to 1 each to win the fourth, but neither was placed at the finish. After an exciting drive Leonard at 3 to 1 won by a neck from Miss Rose, who defeated Kehoma a head for second place.

Safe Home One at 7 to 5 and Upman at 8 to 5 carried the bulk of the money in the fifth race. Zampost at 3 to 1 furnished a mild surprise by winning from Lonnie B. at 10 to 1.

The first three resulted in a tumble for the talent. Rosemma at 8 to 5 and Ed Greenwood at 3 to 1 carried thousands of dollars, but neither Safe Home, a 30 to 1 shot ridden by W. C. Rhode, a green boy, won, ridden out, by four lengths from Gen. Marmaduke at 7 to 1. The summary follows:

First race, purse $400, six furlongs—Ray S., 118 pounds (Penn), 2 to 1, 1st; Pedestrian, 122 pounds (Geraldine, 119 (Sullivan), 2 to 1, 2d; Eugene Leigh, 119 (Jordan), 4 to 1, 3d. Time, 1:16. Tip, 107 pounds (Jordan), 20 to 1; Maid of Ansel, 107 (Lasgity, 118 (Stewart), 30 to 1; Lady Gaston, 107 (Cleary), 10 to 1, ran unplaced. Second race, purse $400, half a mile—Tip, 96 pounds (Armstrong), 7 to 1, won; J. W. Brooks, 100 (C. McDonald), 10 to 1, second; Commissioner, 102 (Curran), 7 to 5, third. Time, 0:50½. Harry Lewis, 112 (Williams), 3 to 1, ran unplaced. Third race, selling, purse $400, one-half mile—King Craft, 104 pounds (Jordan), 5 to 2, won; Gladiola, 97 (Van Camp), 4 to 1, second; Dr. Parke, 100 (Armstrong), 8 to 1, third. Time, 49. Rose Leaf, 91 (W. C. Morris), 10 to 1, 4th; Essex, 115 (C. Brown), 8 to 1, 5th; Grey Jacket, 100 (Larkin), 10 to 1; Electricity, 110 (Sullivan), 6 to 1; Vessie, 89 (C. McDonald), 10 to 1; and Arena, 89 (Schiff), 3 to 1, ran unplaced. Fourth race, selling, purse $400, six and one-half furlongs—Leonard, 96 pounds (C. McDonald), 8 to 1, won; Miss Knott, 98 (Cassey), 10 to 1, second; Kehoma (Morgan), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:24½. Rosette, 101 (Armstrong), 15 to 1; Barbara, 96 (S. Soden), 20 to 1; Costa Rica, 101 (Jordan), 2 to 1, 7th; Belfast, 106 (J. Lewis), 6 to 5; and Belfast, 92 (Reiff), 3 to 1, ran unplaced. Fifth race, selling, purse $400, six and a half furlongs—Zampost, 110 pounds (Madison), 10 to 1, won; Lonnie B., 101 (Jordan), 10 to 1, second; Upman, 106 (O. Williams), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:24. Gold Bells, 107 (Cassidey), 10 to 1; John Reed, 106 (Stevenson), 3 to 1; Turk, 108 (T. Sloan), 8 to 1; San Saba, 104 (Armstrong), 25 to 1; and Minnie Cee, 104 (Van Kuren), 7 to 5, ran unplaced. Sixth race, purse $400, seven and a half furlongs—Safe Home, 102 (W. C. Morris), 20 to 1, won; Gen. Marmaduke, 109 (Armstrong), 7 to 1, second; Chamcefield, 109 (Chamcee), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:37½. Ed Greenwood, 101 (Jordan), 3 to 2; Mr. Dunlap, 90 (Macklin), 30 to 1; Lottie Mantle, 110 (Madison), 6 to 1; Carroll Reid, 116 (Seaman), 10 to 1; Esperanza, 110 (L. Brown), 3 to 2; and Lockport, 113 (F. Bain), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

St. Louis entries for Wednesday are:

First race, six furlongs, selling, purse $400—Footlight, 92 pounds; Ray S., 93; Tip, 93; Credo, 94; L. H., 94; Lizzie B., 95; Bella F., 97; Jubilee, 100; Beecher, 100; Fred Knox, 100; McDearmon, 100; Don, 103; Highboy, 103; Yolo, 103; Pat Dunn, 104; Iago, 104; Goat, 104; April, 106; Neddmore, 108.

Second race, four and half furlongs, selling, 3-year-olds, purse $400—Boule, 93 pounds; Johny Parse, 93; Cap Sinclair, 93; Millie B., 96; Martini, 98; Guy Badge, 103; Clara White, 110; Keene, 85; Percentage, 92; Geo. Blakes, 95; Kayrdel, 98; Lady Rose, 104; Timothy, 107.

Third race, Real Estate Stake, for 2-year-olds, $1,000 added, beaten allowances, six furlongs—Woodruff, 82 pounds; Mollie Bawn, 89; Century, 101; Impress, 101; Golda, 102; Miss Mosely, 102; Mal. Dripps, 107; Bopeep, 96; Hugh Penny, 117; Fitzsimmons, 117.

Fourth race, selling, six furlongs, purse $400—Galen Brown, 82 pounds; Gen. Miles, 94; Tammany Hall, 92; May Belle, 93; Jack Murray, 94; Vasiti (Van), 95; El Paso, 98; Davezac, 98; Costa Rica, 100; Ethel Fortune, 101; Capt. Deane, 102; John R., Ruber, 103; Champagne, 102; Expense, 102; Berndine, 105; Plenty, 106; Virgin, 109; The Judge, 110.

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs, purse $400—Eugenia, 95 pounds; Prettiwitt, 95; Moss Terry, 98; Carmen, 97; Barbara, 97; Zoolite, 99; Burt Jordan, 100; Kildare, 100; Steve Jerome, 102; Northwestern, 102; Phelan Dorian, 104; Snarley the Smuggler, 104; Julius Sax, 106; Tea Set, 107; Ithaca, 107; Dock Wick, 110; Volunteer II., 109; Crab Cider, 114.

Sixth race, five and a half furlongs, purse $400—Night Shade, 86 pounds; Saxaphone, 98; Maus (Engur), 98; Lillie K., 98; Mollie Bawn, 98; Fannie, 98; Joe Wilson, 103; Yokohama, 103; Legator, 103; Burr Hall, 115; Elorar, 103; Uncle Jim, 103; Wakena, 103; Jim Gray, 103; Blake, 103; Willie G., 103; Sommambulist, 103; Mary, 110; Black Lady, 113.

Seventh race, seven and a half furlongs, purse $500—Alano, 98 pounds; Lady Fleetfoot, 98; Dolores, 97; May Harry, 97; Sewanee, 100; Grand Duke, 100; Warren Leland, 102; St. Anthony, 106; Texas, 102; Fenier, 102; War Prize, 102; Soundmore, 102; Long Tom, 102; Sir Walter Raleigh, 106; Fitzsimmons, 106.

Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's races as follows:

First race—Bella F., $21; Doc, Highwayman, Paul Donnelson, and Nannie, $15 each; Beecher, and Credo, $12 each; Irish Pat and L. H., $8 each; Mary R., Lizzie B., and Fred Knox, $6 each; field, $22.

Second race—Clara White, $40; Timothy, $24; Millie B., $22; Keene and Katy Did, $8 each; Baule and Lady Rose, $6 each; field, 97.

Third race—Fitzsimmons, $100; Hugh Penny, $76; Golda, $62; Miss Mosely, $30; Bo Peep, $12; Woodruff, Mollie Bawn, and Impress, $10 each; field, $8.

Fourth race—Capt. Evans and Costa Rica, $30 each; Gen. Miles, $18; Jack Murray and El Paso, $16 each; Gen. Miles, $18; Tammany Hall, $12 each; Bernardine, Expense, and Champagne, $10 each; Fortune, $8; May Belle, Davezac and Plenty, $6 each.

Fifth race—Volunteer II., $84; Northwestern, $90; Tea Set, $60; Ithaca, $50; Elder Brook, $40; Eugenia, $30; Prettiwitt, $20; Moss Terry, $18; Carmen, $14; Burt Jordan, $12; Barbara Zoolite, Steve Jerome, Dock Wick, and Crab Cider, $10 each; field, $6.

Sixth race—Mollie Bawn, $25; Maud, $20; Uncle Jim, $9; Willie, $8; field, $100.

Seventh race—Fitzsimmons, $30; Sir Walter Raleigh, $40; Soundmore, $28; Warren Leland, $30; May Hardy, $25; Alano, $22; Zender, $20; Sewanee, $15; Odette and St. Anthony, $12 each; Lady Useful, $11; State of Texas and Warpiot, $8 each; Long Ten, $7.

MISS BALTIC BROKE HER NECK.

A Fast Texan Mare Killed in a Race at East St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., May 17.—[Special.]—Four favorites and a third choice won at East St. Louis today. In the third race Miss Baltic, ridden by Davis, stumbled passing the grand stand and broke her neck, death resulting instantly. Davis fell under the horse but escaped injury. The summary follows:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Eden, 100 pounds (McCormick), 6 to 5, won; Billy Rolen, 97½ (Conroy), 5 to 2, second; The Major, 108 (Stout), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:08.

Second race, four and a half furlongs, selling—Artless, 89 pounds (Berger), 3 to 5, won; Poor Abe, 100 (Mosby), 4 to 1, second; Frank Phillips, 81 (Perry), 15 to 1, third. Time, 0:56.

Third race, five and a half furlongs, selling—Rose Boy, 113 pounds (Perkinson), 4 to 5, won; Volena, 98 (Warren), 6 to 1, second; Promise, 99 (Steppe), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾.

Fourth race, five furlongs, selling—Jean Lessley, 106 pounds (Barrett), even, won; Everett, 100 (McCormick), 3 to 1, second; Lilly Lochiel, 90 (Mosby), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:03.

Fifth race, one mile and a half furlongs, free handicap—Frankie D., 101 pounds (McIntyre), even, won; Tom Finley, 109 (Stansbury), 40 to 1, second; Horace Leland, 96 (Conroy), 8 to 5, third. Time, 2:36.

East St. Louis entries for Thursday are:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Mildred, 89 pounds; Promise, 97; Coleraine, 105; Hattie D., 105; Josephine Cassidy, 109; Murine, 112; Palomita, 97; Bob Miller, 105; Montpelier, 105; Alice Clark, 108; Florimor, 109.

Second race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Velox, 98 pounds; Knickerbocker, 110; Livingston, 112; Mount McGregor, 112; Black Beauty, 105; Ellison, 113; Avon d'Or, 112; Fred Taral, 112.

Third race, selling, six and a half furlongs—Col. Wheatley, 100 pounds; Owen Bowling, 104; Sunny Broeck, 108; Livingston, 106; Jack Mullins, 100; Tyrrell, 104; John Irwin, 112.

Fourth race, selling, five furlongs—Texas, 92 pounds; Ernest L., 93; Fred Taral, 99; Starlight, 101; Tid, 103; Ed Garland, 112; Miss Mc., 102; Lizzie May, 96; Bay Chester, 99; Boro, 101; Adair, 109; Halfasher, 111.

Fifth race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Lilly Mc., 95 pounds; Promise, 95; Little Midget, 95; John R. (Watton), 100; Puente; 100; Little Mamie, 95; Palomita, 95; Fred Wooley, 100; The Major, 100.

CHEVY CHASE CLUB RACES END.

A Match and Private Sweepstake Races the Features of the Closing Day.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—[Special.]—This was the second and last day of the Chevy Chase Hunt club meeting at the Ivy City course. The air was cold and kept the attendance down to rather small proportions. The track was good.

Two races not on the program were run between the fifth and the sixth races. They were: A match race of one mile between R. S. Hill's Capt. Manning, 175, 1 to 2 (Mr. Hoey), and F. S. P. Randolph's Big Brown Jug, 140, 3 to 2 (Frayling). Big Brown Jug won easily in 1:55¾.

A private sweepstake with four starters at one and one-half miles—Crackerman Jr., 5 to 2 (Mr. Earle), won; Warwick, 4 to 5 (Mr. Earle), second; Bertha B., 2 to 1 (Mr. Paine), third. Georgie B.'s rider was thrown at the three-quarter post by the saddle turning. He was not hurt. The minimum weight was 150 pounds. Time, 2:58.

First race, Members' Handicap, for ponies not exceeding 14 hands 3 inches, three-quarters of a mile on the flat, two starters—Rosarium, 100 pounds, 2 to 3 (Mr. Hoey), won; Black Knight, 150, 3 to 2 (Mr. Ryder), second. Time, 1:28.

Second race, handicap, open to all half-breed horses, one mile on the flat, two starters—Prodie, 130 pounds, even (Mr. Ryder), won; Isaac, 2 to 5 (Mr. Hayes), second. Time, 1:53.

Third race declared off.

Fourth race, Galloway Handicap cup, for ponies and horses not exceeding fifteen hands three-quarters of a mile on the flat, three starters—Rosarium, 155 pounds, 1 to 3 (Mr. Hoey), won; Gold Dollar, 125, even (Mr. Ryder), second; Running Briar, 125, 2 to 1 (Mr. Roberts), third. Time, 1:24.

Fifth race, Farmers' race, minimum weight, 140 pounds, over weight allowed, one mile on the flat, farmer boy riders—Black Secret, 1 to 2, won; Frank, 2 to 1, second; Rooney, 4 to 1, third. Nellie F., Shiloh, and Black Jack also ran. Time, 2:05.

Sixth race, Chevy Chase cup, full course of two miles, two starters—Mogul, 167 pounds, 3 to 2 (Mr. E. Hayes), won; Gerina, 167, 1 to 2 (Mr. Mayes), second. Time not given.

CHARADE WON EASILY

BOOKMAKER JONES' COLT CAPTURES THE BROOKDALE.

Off in Front, He Was Never Caught—Correction and Russell Carry the Barbaity Scarlet to the Front—Reclare's Sister, Declare, Lands Her Race—Soprano and Glance Run a Dead Heat—Boundless Takes the Louisville Clark Stakes and Was in Another Soft Spot.

New York, May 17.—[Special.]—Bookmaker W. R. Jones' colt Charade won the Brookdale Handicap at Gravesend today and furnished almost as great a surprise as that in the Brooklyn Handicap Monday. The Brookdale is virtually a renewal of the Brooklyn, although the distance is a furlong less. Of those that were seen in Monday's big race, Charade, Pickpocket, and Judge Morrow again started today. There were four other contestants, but the three named had the race and the finish to themselves. It was a big betting race, with the interest divided between Pickpocket and Judge Morrow. The latter opened favorite at 8 to 5, but receded to 11 to 5 at the close, while Pickpocket, who was the choice of the talent, was backed from 4 to 1 down to 2½ to 1. Capt. "Sam" Brown, the Pittsburg coal baron, one of the owners of Pickpocket, was at the track and had a swell bet on his colt. David Gideon was also an enthusiastic backer of the unreliable son of Spendthrift. Charade had few friends at 5 to 1. There was a change of jockeys on Charade and it worked well. Sloane, who rode the colt on Monday, was set down and Blake was put up in his stead. Blake took him to the front the moment they started and set the pace to his own liking, with Pickpocket and Judge Morrow at his heels. It was a fast pace considering the heavy track, but Charade ran like a wild horse and the others were never able to get to him. Pickpocket came strong at the end, but it was too late, and Charade, stalling off his challenge, won cleverly by three parts of a length. Judge Morrow was a poor third.

Only Correction and Harvest started in the introductory scramble of five and a half furlongs. Correction was a prohibitive favorite at 1 to 4, although there were many that thought Harvest had a chance in the heavy going and bet on him at 3 to 1. Correction made the pace to suit herself, with Harvest at her saddle to the far turn. Then she shook the colt off and drawing away galloped home the easiest of winners by three lengths.

Russell Wins in a Soft Spot.

That erratic brute Russell, who is a stable mate with Correction in the establishment of Lottery Magnate Morris, was favorite at 7 to 10 for the sweepstakes at a mile and a sixteenth, with Julien second choice at 6 to 5. Russell was first away, but Julien quickly joined him and they raced together to the last furlong post. Then the pace began to tell upon Julien and Russell came away, winning as he pleased by a length. Long Beach was third twenty lengths away.

The half-mile dash for 2-year-old fillies furnished a rattling contest, in which Glance, even at 4 to 5, and Soprano, at 7 to 2, shot, ran a dead heat and divided the stakes. Queen Bess and Wood Nymph alternated in the lead to the turn for home when Soprano shot to the front. As she neared the judges Glance came up, challenged the leader and they fought it out to the end nose and nose for the last 100 yards. The judges were unable to separate them and made it a dead heat. Queen Bess was third, two lengths back.

The selling race at three-quarters of a mile brought out only a fair field of platers, with Sirocco a slight favorite at 11 to 5 over Hoey, at 2½ to 1. Poor Jonathan, a rank outsider, jumped away in the lead, and showed the way to the last furlong pole, when Hoey collared him. Kirkover joined them in the final sixteenth, and there was a rattling finish, in which Kirkover seemed to have won. The judges, however, gave the race to Hoey, placing Kirkover second, and Poor Jonathan third. Sirocco was beaten off.

Eight youngsters faced the starter in the final event of the day, a five-furlong scramble for 2-year-olds. The imported filly Josie was an overwhelming favorite at 1 to 10. Lord Nelson and Hush having a little support at 4½ to 1 each. Reclare's sister, Declare, rushed out in the lead, and opening up a big gap was never approached, winning in a common canter by eight lengths from Duke of Fife, who beat Jennie W. three lengths for the place. Josie finished far back in the ruck, having stopped after going three furlongs.

Summary of the Races.

First race, for all ages, penalties, five and a half furlongs—Correction, 120 pounds (Littlefield), 1 to 4, won; Harvest, 110 (Lambley), 3 to 1, second. Time, 1:11.

Second race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, penalties and allowances, one mile and a sixteenth—Russell, 119 pounds (Littlefield), 1 to 2, won; Julien, 123 (Sloane), 6 to 5, second; Long Beach, 112 (A. Covington), 60 to 1, third. Kerry

SOLDIERS ON REVIEW.

FIRST PARADE AND INSPECTION OF THE YEAR AT FORT SHERIDAN.

Distinguished Military Men from Europe Go Out in a Special Train to See Col. Crofton's Men Drill—They Are Pleased with the Work Done—The Officers and Troops Taking Part in the Maneuvers—Heroes of the "Wounded Knee" Battle on the Ground.

Bold in their trappings of blue and gold and big with the circumstance of miniature war all the battalion officers of Fort Sheridan were out-doors betimes yesterday morning, for it was the day set for the first review and inspection of the season and European dignitaries were to grace the reviewing stand. Prince Roland Napoleon Bonaparte and suite, Comte de Julvécourt, a noted officer of the French army and a graduate of Saint Cyr, the West Point of la belle France; Col. Heyl, an erstwhile commander in the Prussian army and a blood relative of his Majesty William II., Emperor of Germany—these and other votaries at the shrines militant of Europe were coming to inspect the maneuvers of the American troops, and the contending noise and bustle of preparation filled the picturesque territory of Fort Sheridan from the officers' mess to the great white barracks.

Promptly at 11 o'clock Prince Bonaparte and his aides with the other European dignitaries left the Northwestern Depot in a special car for Fort Sheridan. As a military escort of honor Capt. Warren P. Maus, A. D. C., who was detailed from Washington to extend all governmental courtesies to the Duke of Veragua during his stay in America, and Capt. Schofield, A. D. C., brother of the famous General, accompanied the invited guests. On the special car was also Maj. Randall, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A., who has seen a score of years' active service on frontier posts, and Capt. Hegl, now detailed in charge of the army exhibit of the government at Jackson Park.

When the fort bugler sounded the order of "boots and saddles" the great campus was fringed with humanity from all the neighboring villages, and every bit of golden lace in Fort Sheridan was flaunting its radiance in the golden sunshine. Under the stars floating from the square tower and the white façades of the great barracks, by line, by troop, by battalion, and by company, came the regulars until the parade ground was one sea of glancing arms and moving color.

The Troops on the Field.

The Prince and his suite with the reviewing party took up their station in front of the main barrack entrance and on the middle line of the south border of the parade ground. The troops in review, inspection, and parade were made up from battalions of the Fifteenth Infantry, the First Artillery, and the Seventh Cavalry. The Fifteenth Infantry of eight battalions, forty men each, was under command of Maj. Bailey. On the left of the line was stationed the Seventh Cavalry, under command of Maj. Baldwin. Troop B and Troop K, the first under Lieut. Tompkins and the latter under Lieut. Druer, made up the detachment from this regiment. Each cavalry command numbered forty-five men. The two cavalry troops chosen were the ones that made all the military history when the battle of Wounded Knee was the public drama. Company E, First Artillery, under Capt. Capron, represented the battery service.

Inspection of battalions for regiment and brigade formation were the first duties programed for officers and men. Afterward came the formation of companies, the review, and a cavalry drill off the field. Three battalions to a regiment, four companies to a battalion, and all lined out at twenty-four paces, this was the pageant that held the great green field when Col. Crofton, commander of the st, and Col. Heyl, representing the Inspector-General, took up their station with their staff in the center of the field.

"Prepare for inspection, / open ranks, march!" commanded Maj. Bailey.

The bugles sounded. From Captains to companies traveled the call. There was a sudden stir in the silent ranks, and then, like the banded sections of some vast machine, the line was all in a simultaneous motion and sweeping into columns.

The review and parade occupied in all about an even hour and covered every movement in the new manual of United States army tactics. The most striking exhibition of the day was the off-field drill of Troop B and Troop K of the Seventh Cavalry. This exhibition consisted of squadron drill at increased gaits and occupied about twenty minutes in time.

Officers Taking Part.

Among the officers taking part in the review were:

Col. Crofton, commander of the post; Maj. Baldwin, Seventh Cavalry; Maj. Gerary, Surgeon; Maj. Bailey, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. Humprey, Company E, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. Conrad, Company C, Fifteenthh Infantry; Capt. Harts, Company D, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. Stafford, Company I, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. Chapin, Company B, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. Cornish, Company G, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. McGunnigal, Company F, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. Davis, Company H, Fifth Infantry; Capt. Booth, Post Quartermaster; Capt. Capron, First Artillery; Capt. Jones, Constructing Quartermaster; First Lieuts. Mitchell, Stevens, Pague, Manney, Brewer, Todd, May, Blaubert, Lloyd, Cotter, Welsh, Blow, Smiley, and Tompkins; Second Lieuts. Williams, Maxwell, Bettesch, Hirsh, Smith, Jamieson, Palmer, Weeks, and Fleming.

After the final salute the visitors were shown through the officers' quarters, the mess, barracks, and hospital stables.

"This all has been a revelation indeed," said Col. Heyl of Berlin. "I will write to the Emperor what I have seen today and I do not think he will believe me when I tell him how the American army is trained and quartered. The evolution, the parade, and review were little different from those now used in Germany, except I believe our maneuvres have more what you might call 'sweep' to them and show more impressively in parade, while, perhaps, not as available for real service on the field. The officers there live like princes, and no European company Captain or commander is as well housed as the men in the line here. I never inspected a better equipped military post."

After the tour of the grounds an informal reception was given to the visitors at the officers' club. At 6 o'clock the special car took the party back to Chicago.

THROUGH SLEEPER TO MEMPHIS.

Via Illinois Central R. R.

On and after Monday, May 15, the Illinois Central R. R. will run on its train leaving Chicago daily at 8 o'clock p. m. a through buffet sleeping car between Chicago and Memphis, Tenn., in connection with the Newport News and Mississippi Valley company's line from Fulton, Ky. Returning, sleeper will arrive at Chicago at 6:45 p. m. daily. Tickets at city ticket office, 194 Clark street, and at Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, and Hyde Park stations.

I Cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Nerve Pills sent free with medical book to prove merit, for 2 cent stamp. Druggists, 25 cents. Dr. Shoop, Box S, Racine, Wis.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Be sure you buy the Liebig Company's only.

It will cost a visitor to Midway Plaisance just $12.75, according to Director-General Davis to see all the sideshows in that territory. 25c for Kranse's headache capsules makes it $13.

Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne has no superior. Try it. Record forty years. Warranted pure juice of the grape.

Jenkins Bros.' valves and Jenkins' standard packing. 81 and 83 North Canal street.

Ne anti-pyrins in Bromo-Seltzer. Cures all headaches—trial bottle 10 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use SOZODONT when you have eaten;
Use SOZODONT if your breath is to sweeten;
Use SOZODONT to aid digestion;
Use SOZODONT and ask no question.
Preserve your molars, and you wont
Regret the use of SOZODONT.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c bottle.

The Best Worm Lozenges for Children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25c a box.

All persons afflicted with dyspepsia find relief in Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.
Finest Fashionable Clothiers,
Northeast Corner State and Madison-sts.

Business has been rushing, even if our new storefront is not quite finished. You can come in just the same. We are now selling off the larger portion of our

Tailor-Made Spring Overcoats

At the lowest prices of the season. Some rare bargains at $12.50, $14.50, $18.00, $22.00, $25.00. No merchant tailor can equal them for nearly double the money.

$5.00 for Children's School Suits that were $7.50.
$5.00—Children's Spring Overcoats that were $8.00.
$10.00 for Boys' Dress and School Suits that were $14.00.
Some choice novelties in Children's Suits at $10.00, $12.00, $15.00, $18.00.
Boys' Prince Regent Suits, entirely new, at $15.00, $18.00, $22.00, $25.00, $28.00.
Beautiful Neckwear at 50c and $1.00.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.,
Clothes—Hats—Furnishings—For All Ages
FRANK Reed, Manager. N. E. Cor. State and Madison-sts.

DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER
THE LEADER
STATE AND ADAMS STS.

EXTRA SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

VELOURS— 50c For regular $1.00 Importations, 42 inch, two toned, very stylish.
WHIPCORDS— 75c For actual $1.25 value, all wool, very fine, new shades.
JACQUARDS— $1.25 For $2.50 Silk Swivel Jacquards, 42 in., the newest.
CHALLIES— 39c For the regular 60c and 75c choice and newest styles of All-Wool French Challies.

BLACK DRESS FABRICS.

HENRIETTA— 48c For the $1.00 quality of 42-inch Extra Heavy Silk Finish All-Wool Black Henrietta.
Fancy Weaves— 75c For 42-inch All-Wool Heavy and Fine Fancy Weaves—$1.00 values.

SILKS.

Cheney Silks— 75c Of our immense purchase of Cheney Printed Silks; we place 50 pieces very choice styles on sale at 75c.
Habutai Silks— 50c For 27-inch Cream All Pure Habutai Silk—the $1.00 value.
Water-Proof Silks. 69c For Oriental Japanese Waterproof Silk—Sold at all times for $1.00.

OHIO MEMBERS OF THE G. A. R.

They Meet in Annual Convention at Hamilton and Elect Officers.

HAMILTON, O., May 17.—At the election of officers for the Ohio Department, G. A. R., today L. H. Williams of Ripley, O., was elected Department Commander, receiving 300 out of 500 votes. Commander Williams served during the war in the Fourth Ohio Independent Cavalry in the headquarters guard of Gen. McPherson and Gen. Howard of the Army of the Tennessee. J. S. Mason of Toledo was elected Senior Vice-Commander and Thomas Crafts of Toledo Junior Vice-Commander. Mrs. Allie W. Waddell of Mount Vernon was elected President of the Women's Relief Corps. Forty delegates were chosen to the National encampment.

To Disinter Six Hundred Chinese Bodies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 17.—Representatives of the Ning Yung company, one of the Chinese Six Companies, notified health officials today that within ten days they would proceed to disinter 600 bodies of Chinese in this city and send the remains to China. A corps of inspectors has been detailed to watch the work as it progresses.

A Good Thing

Is appreciated by everybody. The unequalled bottled milk delivered daily, except Sunday, by the Illinois Condensing Co. is of superior richness of quality, as a trial will convince. Offices No. 8 Wabash avenue and 4255 State street.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, Manager

TODAY AT 10 A. M.
AT SALVAGE WRECKING SALESROOMS,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
For Account of Fire Underwriters,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
The Entire Salvage of
THE SNEDICOR & HATHAWAY SHOE CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in Shoes,
INVENTORIED VALUE $90,000.00,
Consisting of
2,500 cases Men's, Youth's, Boys', Women's, Misses', and Children's Shoes,
1,000 cases Boots, 250 cases Rubbers,
and a large quantity of
LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
Also
500 TRUNKS, ALL IN A1 CONDITION.

The Snedicor & Hathaway Shoe Co. is known all over the entire West and Northwest as a firm of the highest standing, and carried a stock of the best quality, which is especially adapted to the Western and Northwestern trade, both in kind of stock and sizes, and being wholesalers the stock is very little broken and the quantities large enough so that the sale will be made in lots to interest Jobbers as well as Retailers.

SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER,
WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY,
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.,
209 and 211 W. Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE
OF
300
High Grade
BICYCLES
At our Rooms at 2 O'Clock Sharp
On SATURDAY NEXT,
THE 20TH INST.
There are
A FINE LOT
OF
GILT-EDGE SAFETIES
In Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', and Girls' Cushion and Pneumatic Tires.
Wheels on view after 1 p. m. today and will be sold without limit or reserve. Please inspect.
THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.,
Auctioneers.

Athletes

Can testify to the beneficial effects from the moderate use of thoroughly matured high-grade ale.

Among these discriminating connoisseurs C. H. Evans & Sons' India Pale Ale and Brown Stout take first rank.

Sold by leading Hotels, Clubs, and Cafes.
HUDSON, N. Y., and 127 HUDSON-ST., N. Y. CITY.

What the Ice Is

Depends upon what the water was. The absolute purity of re-distilled artesian water is preserved in

HYDROX
PURE ICE

—The microscope proves its crystalline purity.

Surface water from the rivers and lake loses none of its vileness when it becomes

Chicago "Natural Ice"

—it's still full of live germs.

Which goes into your water cooler?

Send for Hydrox our booklet on pure water and pure ice—free.
CONSUMERS' PURE ICE CO., 35th and Butler Sts., Chicago.
TELEPHONE SOUTH 680.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

This is a day abounding in bargains in *Women's Suits*. . . This is the place to find them.

There are remarkable Eton Suits, in navy and black storm serge—that are worth $12—for $6.75

There are splendid Eton Suits in black and in navy storm serge, with waists of pretty silk, that are worth $18, for $12.75

There are Eton Suits of very fine storm serge, full skirts, trimmed with six rows of satin milliners' folds, or with faille silk, and jackets with double-pointed reveres trimmed to match skirt, that are worth $35, for $25.00

And there are 120 of these stylish suits of printed India, Jap. and China silk that you see in the cut (35 different designs), made with plain full skirt, waist with full Berthe cape, that are worth from $30 to $45, for $18.75

They are just such bargains as you'd expect of America's greatest Cloak and Suit Dept.

FOREMAN & COMPANY.
109 STATE-ST.

WALKING MADE EASY
AT THE
WORLD'S FAIR
WITH A PAIR OF
FOREMAN'S COMFORTABLE OXFORDS,
In Tans and Black, $2.50, $3.00 AND $3.50 All Sizes and Widths
FOREMAN & CO., - 109 STATE-ST.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 20,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
At our stores, 80 and 82 RANDOLPH-ST.,
We continue the sale of
BICYCLES
A number of High-Grade English Wheels to be closed out without limit or reserve.
POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMERICAN DESK AND SEATING CO.
270-272 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, U. S. A.
OFFICE, BANK, SCHOOL, HALL and CHURCH FURNISHINGS.

Furniture
Drapery
Lace Curtains.
OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE IN ALL DETAILS.
Our prices are RELIABLE.
Our goods are RELIABLE.
Our statements are RELIABLE.
We make Furniture, Drapery, and Upholstery from special designs.
Prices the Lowest. Quality the Best.
J. A. COLBY & SONS.
148, 150, 152, and 154 Wabash Avenue.
Factory—85 to 89 Henry-st.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
State and Washington-sts.

Thursday and Friday Wrap Sale.

4,000 New and Stylish Spring Garments, comprising Capes, Wraps, and Jackets, from the leading foreign and domestic manufacturers, will be reduced 25 to 30 per cent for these two days. The early comers will be paid for their promptness.

For $7.50.

Ladies' Reefer Jackets, navy blue, lined throughout with black satin, 50 of them, worth $15.00 each.

For $12.00.

Black Capes, made of English Clay Worsted, the upper Butterfly Capes made of silk or cloth, 75 of them, worth $18.00 each.

For $2.75.

Velvet Boleros, black and colors, handsomely embroidered, 100 of them, worth $5.00 each.

TAKE ELEVATORS TO THIRD FLOOR TO SEE THEM.

Handy Handkerchiefs.

There is no excuse for not having them plentiful and handy when they are

Selling for Half Price.

They are perfect handkerchiefs, good styles, and desirable, but consist of odds and ends, and may be slightly soiled or mussed. One washing makes them new, and you pocket the difference.

ON THE MAIN FLOOR.

Real Kid Gloves for $1.00.

To persons who know the value of real kid and the expense of its importation this price will be a marvel—it is even to us.

"Our Specialty," Foster Lacing, Glace, 5-Hook.
Our Mousquetaire Suede, 8-inch.
Our Mousquetaire Glace, 8-inch.

Gloves cleaned cheaply by dry process.

We hope so

Remember the name

It displaces lard

Gives them all a fine flavor

An attraction at the Fair

Avoid imitations with fanciful vegetable names

Have You Tried It?

If not you are wasting valuable time.

Cottolene

is the article, and its uses are many. For all kinds of shortening, in place of lard or butter, it makes the most delicate cake and pastry, which any dyspeptic can eat without fear of troublesome consequences; and for frying of all kinds it is superior to any other cooking fat. Give it a trial yourself and be convinced.

Do not miss the Cottolene exhibit in the Agricultural Building at the World's Fair.

COTTOLENE is sold by all grocers. Beward of imitations.

Manufactured only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

A DIAMOND RING
At 25 CTS. per day isn't bad—Is It?
The assortment will interest you.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, *Importer*.
103 STATE-ST. Columbus Memorial Bldg.

BISHOP HATS
SPRING STYLES.
A. BISHOP & CO.,
Fashionable Hatters. 156 State-st.

BARNES
WORLD'S FAIR
HATS
Unsurpassed for Quality and Style.
71 MONROE.
CHAS. W. BARNES.

BLOOD POISON
A SPECIALTY. Under Legal Guarantee
POISON permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. A New and Secret Remedy. You can be treated at home for the same price and guaranteed the same results as those who prefer to come here would contribute. If you prefer to come, railroad fare and hotel bills paid, and we make no charge if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our guarantee. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

L. MANASSE—OPTICIAN.
88 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.
Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments etc. Magic Lanterns.
Artificial Human Eyes.
1883. Consult the Old Reliable.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

OPEN TO THE PEOPLE

Illinois State Building Is to Be Dedicated Today.

PROGRAM OF EXERCISES.

Those Who Will Take Part in the Proceedings.

FURNISHING OF THE HOUSE.

Decorations and Exhibits in the Various Apartments.

WORK OF WOMEN WELL SHOWN.

The Illinois State Building will be dedicated today. The exercises will begin at high noon in the plaza in front of the south entrance of the structure, rain or shine. From 11 to 12 the Second Regiment Band will entertain. Seats have been arranged for about 3,000 people and those who are not fortunate enough to arrive in time to avail themselves of these accommodations will be compelled to stand if they wish to participate in the exercises. The program, as arranged by the Commissioners, is as follows:

Prayer by Rev. W. F. Black of the Central Church of Christ, of Chicago.
Formal assignment of building by Lafayette Funk, President of the State Board.
Response to the same by Gov. Altgeld.
Oration by Frank H. Jones of Springfield, First Assistant Postmaster-General.
Address by Mayor Harrison; subject, "Chicago."
Address by Judge L. E. Collins; subject, "The Columbian Exposition." (Judge Collins was selected by the commission in place of John F. Russell, who was called away on legal business.)

Previous to the dedicatory exercises the Second Regiment Band will render the following:

March, "The Flag" ..... Reeves
Overture, "Beautiful Galatea" ..... Suppe
Reminiscences of All Nations ..... Godfrey
Characteristic piece, "Dragoon's Call" ..... Eilenberg

And the following during the dedication ceremonies:

Overture, "American" ..... Catlin
Selections of the War ..... Beyer
Grand Selection, "Les Martyrs" ..... Donisetti
Patrol, "American" ..... Meacham
March, "Iroquois" ..... Weldon

Those Who Are in Charge.

The Commissioners point with pride to the fact that this musical program is made up of English numbers. Secretary Garrett says that there have been so many foreign entertainments at Jackson Park that the Commissioners of Illinois thought that the people will appreciate an English program. The ladies' board has been invited to assist in the reception of visitors and will do so. The ladies' board consists of Mrs. Marcia Louise Gould, Moline, Ill., music and dramatic art; Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, Chicago, manufactures, inventions, and designs; Miss Mary Callahan, Robinson, Ill., historical and scientific collections; Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby, Elkhart, Ill., kitchen and pantry stores; Mrs. Frances L. Gilbert, Chicago, literature; Mrs. Francine E. Patton, Springfield, Ill., educational, charitable, and professional work; Mrs. Isabella Laning Candee, Cairo, Ill., decorative art; Mrs. Frances Wells Shepard, Chicago, fine arts.

Miss Ida J. Burgess, Superintendent of Decorations, will have charge of the reception-room, and will be assisted by Miss Murphy of the Palette club. After the exercises in front of the building a luncheon will be served in the assembly-rooms of the building on the south floor. The Commissioners beg to assure those who attend that this luncheon will be served in spite of the threats of Concessionnaire Gage to the contrary. Every department of the building, as well as the entrances, will be decorated with flowers and plants from the three greenhouses which the Commissioners have built in Chicago for the purpose of decorating the Illinois Building. To this dedication 10,000 invitations have been sent, including the officials of the State, the Legislature, ex-Governors, members of Congress and ex-Congressmen, Senators Palmer and Cullom, and a special invitation to Vice-President Stevenson and family, who have signified their intention of being present.

Exhibits Will Be in Shape.

It is expected that every exhibit in the building will be complete by the time the dedication is over. A majority of them were completed several days ago. The formation of porous rock in the northeast corner of the west wing of the building is made from rock obtained in Toledo, O. At the base of this rock is a pool in which will be every species of fish found in Illinois waters. President Funk says that every species of the finny tribe is found here with the exception of the shark and the whale. This will probably explain why the pool is so diminutive. The drinking fountain under the dome will supply 6,300 gallons of filtered water every twenty-four hours.

In front of the south entrances of the building is a curious group representing a bevy of children playing hide and seek in the trunk of a tree. The name of the sculptor of this curiosity does not appear on the work. As this group stands in the center of the space where the crowd will stand today it will probably be lost to view. Whether the Commissioners in selecting the exercises to take place here had in view the probability that the group would be lost is not stated. So far as known no arrangement has been made to conceal from the public the accumulation of broken crockery and crippled bric-a-brac piled up about the main entrances of the building.

The Legislature of Illinois appropriated $300,000 for the building and exhibit; $230,000 of that amount has been spent on the building. The site of the Illinois Building is a conspicuous one. It looks across a bend of the lagoon to the Art Building on the north; it commands a view of the roofs, turrets, and domes of the principal foreign buildings on the east; on the south that section of the White City containing the Woman's Building, Horticulture, Transportation, Mining, Electricity, and Manufactures Building, with a glimpse of the gilded dome of Administration Building, the wooded island, a section of Agricultural, and the Government and Fisheries Buildings. The form of the building is a Greek cross. The dome is seventy-five feet in diameter and 235 feet in height; the walls are from forty-seven to seventy-two feet in height; the architect was W. W. Boyington.

Offices of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners' offices and the offices of the Woman's Board, and the reception room and State offices are in the south projection of the building. In the north projection is Memorial Hall, fireproof, in which are exhibited the battle flags and other war relics of the soldiery of Illinois. On the third floor of the west pavilion are the Bureau of Information and the working rooms of the Horticultural and Agricultural Departments. On the second floor of the east pavilion are the exhibits of the deaf and dumb and blind. On the first floor of the east end of the building the kindergarten exhibit. There are two exhibition halls on either side of the rotunda, each 160 feet square traversed by galleries sixteen feet wide, running east and west. The north half of the building is equally divided between the State Grain Inspectors, Forestry, and Fish Commission; the south half between the Horticultural, Floricultural, Archæology, and Geographical Surveys Departments. In the latter is a relief map of Illinois, which required the labor of fourteen engineers for one year. In the north half of the east hall is the common school exhibit.

One-tenth of the entire space of the south side is occupied by the exhibit of the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board; on the other side is the State experimental station in rural husbandry, the agricultural department of the University of Illinois, and the exhibit of two normal schools. On the wall of the west end of the agricultural exhibit is the representation of a model farm of Illinois in which is placed every species of grain and wood grown in Illinois.

In the Reception Rooms.

The reception room on the first floor of the south projection is finished in blue and furnished in the same. On the east wall of this room is a large equestrian portrait on tapestry of John A. Logan, entitled "The Rally at Atlanta." The painting is by E. Jane Stevens. Adjoining the reception room is the President's room, the lambrequins and the carpets and upholstery being in pink and the walls and ceiling finished in cream and gold. Adjoining the reception room on the west is a sort of lounging room finished in terra cotta. In this room are easy chairs, and here today will be placed the largest register of any State building on the grounds and on its pages every visitor is expected to place his or her autograph. The room of George W. Vinton of Moline, Superintendent of the building, is handsomely furnished and finished in green.

There are two rooms in the east end of the south projection, known as the Governor's reception room and the Governor's chamber. The reception room is furnished in pink and the chamber in green. The woodwork in these two rooms, mantel, cabinet, clock, chairs, and sofa in the reception room, are made from rails that were split on the Bartels Farm, near Carthage, Ill., forty years ago by a settlement of Mormons, the first in Illinois. There are eighty-five pieces of wood made from these rails in the case containing the clock over this mantel by Miss Grace Peck of Chicago; a portrait statue of David Wegg, son of the President of the Northern Pacific railroad, by Mrs. E. Rankin Copp; a vase by Miss Ida Belle Foster, a little girl 9 years old. A wood-carved and leather chair by Mrs. Herman Breves of Chicago; a beautiful case of porcelain painting by Cecile E. Payen, and in this selection is a medallion portrait of the mother of Judge H. M. Shepard; a china painting by Mrs. W. L. Mann, Miss Foster, and Miss Anderson; a porcelain by Mrs. Walter Greenleaf; white wood table by Miss Sophia Friedlander; a charcoal by Mrs. M. E. Lusk.

The group of staff statuary on the south wall of the woman's room has been admired by all the artists who have done work at the Exposition. The group comprises the following figures: Art, by Miss Bessie Potter of Englewood; Learning, by Zulmie Taft of Chicago; Faith, by Miss Julia Bracken; Charity, by Miss Carrie Brooks of Chicago; Justice, by Miss Jeannette Scudder; Maternity, by Mrs. E. Rankin Copp; Statue of Illinois Welcoming the Nations, by Miss Julia Bracken. This figure has had rather an eventful history. The clay was destroyed early in the season by frost and the work had to be done over. After the Fair it is to be carved in marble.

In a case in this room is a silk rag carpet woven on an old-fashioned loom by Mrs. Jane Skeltum. There is an exhibit of wax work of fruit and vegetables by Mrs. Stanley Potter, who now lives in South Haven, Mich., but as she was formally from Sarina, Ill., and as the work was done in Illinois, Mrs. Potter asked permission to make the exhibit in this collection.

Some Work of Women.

A carved clock case is from the Elgin club; a carved portfolio, by Maude Gullbrandon of Rockford; a worsted screen with silk embroidery by Mrs. G. L. Sherwood of Woodstock; a case of ecclesiastical vestments by the ladies of St. Paul's and Christ's Church, Springfield; ecclesiastical embroidery by Miss Lillian Rein of Chicago; chalice veil, stole, and burse, by Laura Drake Harris of Chicago; violet chasuble, in satin and velvet, by Miss Kate T. Bishop of Chicago; a collection of floral albums from Sangamon County; an Indian's robe woven by girls in Capp's factory, Jacksonville; a case of needle work by the Chicago Society of Decorative Arts; a mantel contributed by the Winnebago County women, valued at $500. This mantel represents the work of 156 women, who contributed the same for the privileges of the dormitory home for eight days each; the hand-painted tile on this mantel is by the Misses Anna and C. A. Coy of Rockford; a carved wood cabinet, with glass case, containing various exhibits from Mercer County, contributed by the Woman's Columbian club of Mercer county; Charles I. and his children, tapestry work, by the Sisters of Mercy of St. Francis Xavier Academy; a collection from the Woman's Columbian club of Jo Daviess County; wall paper designs in portfolios by the Misses Minnie Crandall and Lulu J. George of Galesburg.

A case representing woman's work in Illinois on linen and silk made for Marshall Field & Co.; another case called the Lilliputian Bazaar, in which there is a collection of pretty-faced dolls, showing children's dress, cradles, and chairs. The exhibiter of this bazaar is partial to blondes, every doll in the exhibit having white or golden hair. The large painting on the south wall, representing the martyrdom of John Huss, is by Marie K. Lusk; the paintings of the Pallette club of Chicago consists of fifty-seven subjects and seventy water colors and a collection of etchings; a case of hand-made laces attracts considerable attention. The work is from women of Galesburg, Belvidere, and Galena.

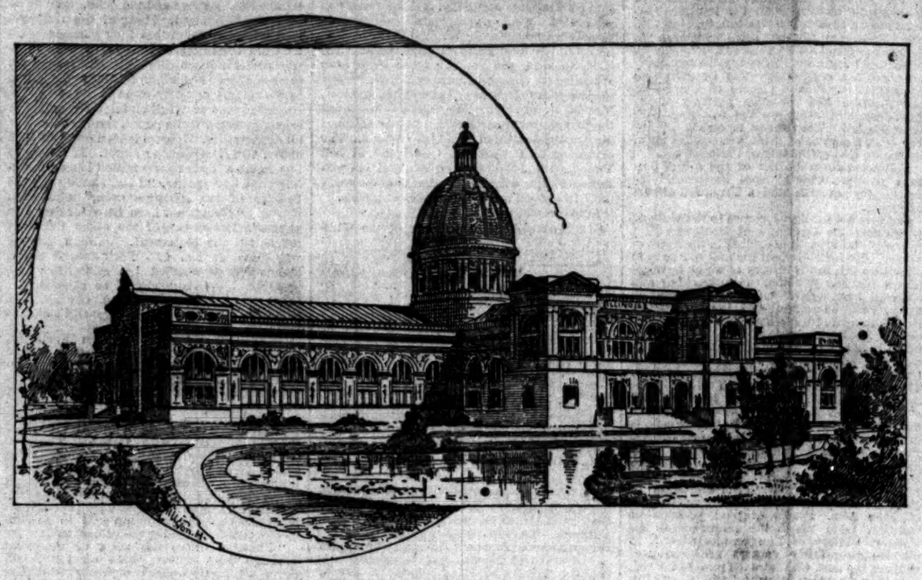
Near the art reception room is a collection of colonial relics. An old fashioned canopy bedspread from old Kaskaskia, by the Columbian club; an old mahogany table on which was written the first Constitution of Illinois by Elias Kent Kane in 1818; a bureau from Col. Pierre Menard mansion of Kaskaskia; another table by Miss Leathe Imby (now Mrs. Horace France), who taught school in Kaskaskia in 1833. Before this table Gen. Pope and Col. Don Morrison stood as pupils. The most interesting of this collection is an old mantel from the room in which Lafayette was tendered a banquet April 30, 1825. Lafayette and his suite, accompanied by a delegation of citizens of St. Louis and other places, made a visit to Kaskaskia at that time. The banquet was given in the old hotel at Kaskaskia and this mantel is from that room.

The officers of the Illinois Board of Commissioners are: President, Lafayette Funk of Shirley; Vice-President, David Gore of Carlinville; Secretary, W. C. Garrard of Springfield; Treasurer, John W. Bunn of Springfield. Commissioners: J. Irving Pearce, Chicago; John P. Reynolds, Chicago; J. Harley Bradley, Chicago; William Stewart, Chicago; Byron F. Wyman, Sycamore; A. B. Hostetter, Mount Carroll; Samuel Dysart, Franklin Grove; W. D. Stryker, Plainfield; John Virgin, Fairbury; D. W. Vittum, Canton; E. B. David, Alledo; W. H. Fulkerson, Jerseyville; J. W. Judy, Tallula; Lafayette Funk, Shirley; S. W. Johns, Decatur; E. E. Chester, Champaign; James K. Dickerson, Lawrenceville; David Gore, Carlinville; Edward C. Page, Ashley; B. Pullen, Centralia; J. M. Washburn, Marion.

Since the resignation of John P. Reynolds as Director-in-Chief Mr. Funk has been attending to the duties of that office.

The county officials will be given a holiday on the occasion of the opening of the Illinois State Building tomorrow. Mayor Harrison, when questioned yesterday as to the city offices, stated that he had not yet considered the matter, but would do so and announce his decision in due course.

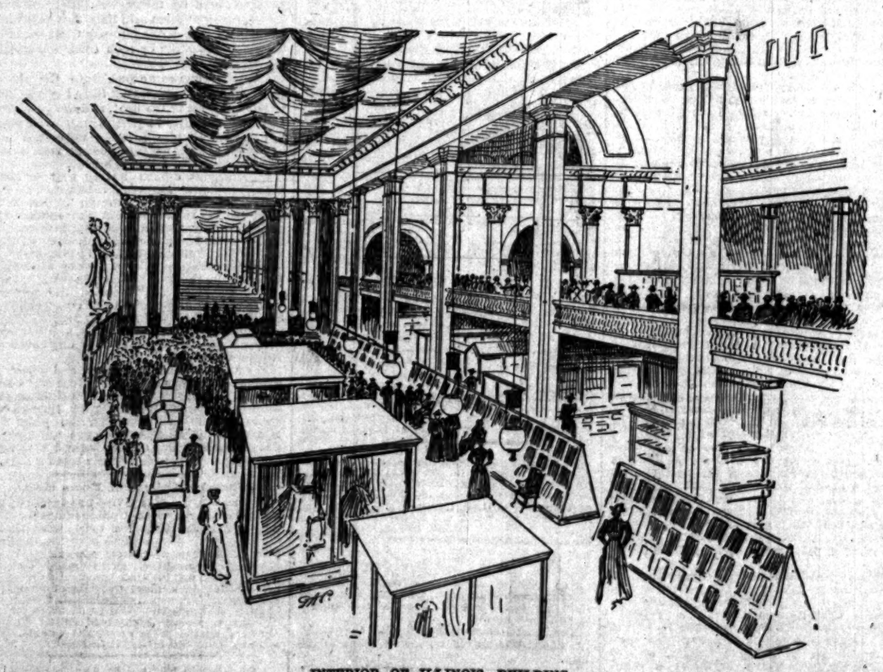
The public schools will not be closed for the day, no request to that effect having been received. The School Board considers that it is more to the interest of the majority of the children to keep the schools open, as but few will be brought to see the opening ceremonies, and these do not require to be given a holiday for the purpose.



ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

MISS DOHM'S "INDUSTRIAL ART," ILLINOIS RECEPTION ROOM.

MISS FAY'S "DRAMA," ILLINOIS RECEPTION ROOM.



INTERIOR OF ILLINOIS BUILDING.

ORDERED TO FREEZE AND BROIL.

Capt. Harback and Lieut. Dapray to Join Regiments in Montana and Texas.

Capt. A. A. Harback, Twentieth United States Infantry, and Lieut. J. A. Dapray, Twenty-third United States Infantry, were seen yesterday in their offices in the United States Building with reference to the report from Washington that they would be relieved from duty in connection with the Exposition and ordered back to their regiments. They said that they had not been relieved so far as they knew, and that they never discussed their orders, at least until they had received and obeyed them. They could not, however, very well conceal their surprise and mortification at the report. Capt. Harback was surprised because, although he had been here since last February, he had previously seen thirteen years of service on the frontier, and this was his first "soft snap." Lieut. Dapray was surprised because he had not been sent here by request, and had been here only a month.

It was learned, however, from non-professional sources that the expected order was not much to be wondered at after all. There are at present fourteen army officers on detail in Chicago in connection with the government exhibit at the Exposition, and even if they were all needed during the work of installation they are certainly not, it is said, all needed here now. As to these two officers in particular, Capt. Harback was sent here in the first instance to assist in organizing the model military camp, which has failed; and though he was assigned to the work of decorating the United States Building, that work is accomplished. Lieut. Dapray was simply ordered to report to Maj. Comly, who placed him in charge of the exhibit of War Department maps and records; but this exhibit has been installed, and there is little or nothing more to be done about it. The Lieutenant, after seeing two years' service in Texas, was made military secretary to Secretary of War Elkins.

Capt. Harback's regiment is now in a freezing condition in Montana, and Lieut. Dapray's regiment is broiling in a Texas sun, so that neither one of these gentlemen considers it as exactly fortunate to be ordered away from the agreeable climate of Chicago and the glories of the Exposition at the present time.

YOU CAN'T SEE THE FAIR IN A DAY.

A Young Englishman Who Thinks It Would Take Six Years.

Lee Stretton of Natal, South Africa, is at the Great Northern. He is an athletic young Englishman and is as swarthy as a Hindoo. He is here to see the Fair, and says from what he has discovered in the two days he has been in Jackson Park that six years will come nearer to the time that it would take to thoroughly "see" the Fair rather than six months. He finds, however, that people here figure on a few days instead of a few months in which to do what he intends to take six months to accomplish.

"Why," said he, "to look at that Fair and to study and see everything there is better for a young man than years of college training. It beats traveling around the world, and a liberal education is assured to the man, woman, or child who will take the pains to look into all the exhibits and give each display a little time. I have traveled a long distance on purpose to see this Fair, and I intend to see it all, if time, patience, and money will allow me to do so. I have no other mission in America, and when October is over I expect to go back to Natal and devote several years of my life to thinking it all over and telling my less fortunate friends what it looked and sounded like."

Newton Claypool, the New York lawyer, with a party of six is a guest of the Lakota. The party is en route from San Francisco to New York and stopped over to see the Fair. They will be here a week and Jackson Park is to be the farthest point from the hotel that they expect to reach. Mr. Claypool says that he is surprised to see such a magnificent show out there. He was prepared to find something out of the ordinary run of things, but the architecture of the Fair has reached out beyond anything he ever dreamed of. He thinks that New York will be deserted as soon as the weather begins to show signs of relenting. Californians, he says, are coming next month in large numbers.

Gov. and Mrs. Altgeld and Adjutant-General and Mrs. Orendorff came up from Springfield yesterday and are at the Palmer. They were met here by Col. Koch and Quartermaster Bell of the First Regiment, I. N. G., who were anxious to know why there was to be no military display in connection with the Illinois festivities at the Fair today. Gov. Altgeld looks better and stronger than he has at any time since the late campaign, and he says that now he has somewhat settled down to business, with a prospect of a reasonable freedom from the men who want jobs. The Governor and his wife will be in town a few days only.

Murat Halstead is at the Auditorium. He is looking at the Fair daily and will soon launch into print with his impressions of the big show.

Lieut.-Col. Andrew Haggard and wife of the British post at Victoria, B. C., are at the Victoria.

Baron and Baroness La Grange of Paris are at the Auditorium.

Gov. Knute Nelson of Minnesota, is at the Sherman.

Lexington—John D. Jones and wife, Miss M. Jones and governess, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. S. Milliken jr., Miss Lizzie Smiley, Plainfield, N. J.; E. P. Welles, Clinton, Ia.; Mrs. A. M. Belding, Rockville; Miss Nettie Merrick, Shelbourne Falls; Miss A. S. C. Beake, Boston; Miss Bradford, Philadelphia; H. W. Fenton, Decatur; David Brown, Louisville; E. C. Bainbridge, Sheffield, England; M. F. Jamar, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Strong, Boston; Thomas C. Wood, Miss Wood, Miss Jessie Wood, Miss Adams, New York; Frank Paul, Montreal; James R. Sayles, Providence, R. I.; H. Schwabacher, Peoria; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bonner and wife, Master Griffith Bonner and nurse, Armand de Potter, New York; Mrs. Yandell, Miss Schroeder, Kentucky.

Palmer House—Edward Whitehead, Helena, Mont.; Mrs. S. B. Willets, Grovenor, S. D.; Mrs. J. W. Patton, Springfield; Charles H. Leech, Boston; Robert W. Clarke, Nevada; John Myers, Cleveland; Mrs. J. E. Humphries, Seattle; G. W. Boggs, Tacoma; S. P. Emerson, Dallas, Tex.; William Beck, Montreal; A. W. Lounsbery, Cedar Rapids; Frank A. Kendal, New York; Arthur E. Pearson, London; E. D. Brenton, London.

Victoria—Henry M. Brooks and party, Cleveland; F. J. Foster, New York; W. C. Fels, Cincinnati; S. B. Knight, St. Louis; John H. Long, Kansas City; W. J. Silverman, Trenton, N. J.; H. Laughlin, Philadelphia; R. O. Stannard, St. Louis; C. C. Thwing, St. Louis; Louis Alman, New York; Ford Woods, Indianapolis; H. E. Wadsworth, Lander, Wyo.

Tremont—H. E. Kingman, Omaha, Neb.; E. E. Killinger, Houston, Tex.; E. J. Preston, New York; O. V. Mead and wife, Boston, Mass.; T. Nowell, Des Moines, Ia.; J. B. Hunne and wife, Iron Mountain, Mich.; W. Herbt, Detroit; George Beaty, Pittsburg, Pa.; S. E. Rops, E. J. Jewett, and L. B. Doud, Cincinnati, Ind.

Sherman—T. H. Spencer and wife, La Crosse, Wis.; F. J. Richardson, J. C. Gibson, Detroit, Mich.; H. Bodenheimer, New York; G. Brown, William Long, and J. Clark, Peoria, Ill.; G. W. Glover and wife, Deadwood, Dak.; G. Nathan, San Francisco, Cal.; L. Church, Berlin, Germany; J. H. Luts, Boston, Mass.

Auditorium—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, Franklin, Pa.; A. H. Gowan, Belfast, Ireland; C. Morton, Montreal; Mrs. B. G. Wheatland, Salem; W. Carpenter, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.; C. S. Knight, Fort Wayne; G. N. Colby, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. G. O. C. Lawrence, Buenos Ayres, S. A.

Grand Pacific—O. H. Branch and wife, Denver, Colo.; L. W. Wallace, Indianapolis; Matthew Gage, Riverside, Cal.; H. Frambach, Kaukauna, Wis.; George D. Burton, Boston; D. T. Witbeck, New York; Mrs. Albert King Hiscock, Tacoma; J. C. Hollis, S. F. Merrill, Boston; M. P. Dodge, Council Bluffs.

Richelieu—Count and Countess de Luzariaga and suite, Mexico; F. Paul, Montreal; J. Fisher, James Miller, London; Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Bowdoin, New York; Miss Helen P. Kingsford, London; Mrs. S. G. Wheatland, Salem, Mass.; B. Rentoul, Salem, Mass.

Leland—George E. Stickney, Grand Haven; W. E. Newhall, Philadelphia; Thomas Field, C. H. Cooper, Dallas, Tex.; E. W. Snyder and wife, Leavenworth; Juan Russell, Walsenburg, Colo.; W. M. Pim, Belfast; Mrs. O. L. Maxwell, New Orleans.

Wellington—Youbert Adolf, Buda Pesth; L. A. Tucker, New York; H. H. Tanton, Terre Haute; E. K. Laird, England; A. P. Bigelow, Ogden; Fred Lemon, Boston; T. Carter Griffith, Grand Forks; A. H. Henderson, San Francisco.

Great Northern—C. W. Harding, Franklin, O.; W. James, Cleburne, Tex.; C. M. Kimbrough, Muscle, Ind.; A. Harris, New York; C. T. Russell, Newark; J. R. Hardman, Columbus; John Blyth, Pittsburg; N. C. Bolcom and wife, Winona.

Metropole—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bremer, Miss Alice Farnsworth, S. Parker Bremer, Boston; A. G. Sharpe, Lexington; L. A. Brown, St. Louis; Dr. Oppert, Berlin; E. Sturgis, W. S. Rice S. M. Young, New York.

GUATEMALAN MINISTER ARRIVES.

His Country Will Have an Exhibit Showing the Workings of a Coffee Plantation.

Dr. Antonio Lazo Arriaga of Guatemala, appointed Minister from that country to the United States last April, arrived yesterday in Chicago via San Francisco. He was accompanied by his secretary, M. Larreynega. Dr. Arriaga, who is 38 years old and a lawyer by profession, will remain in Chicago several days in the interest of the Guatemalan Fair exhibit, which is in charge of Manuel Lemus, President of the Guatemalan Commission. The Guatemala Building is nearing completion and will be dedicated early in June. The exhibit will be largely devoted to coffee. The appropriation by the government was $200,000, of which $40,000 has been expended upon the building. The working of a coffee plantation will be shown and specimens of the coffee tree in various stages of development from the shoot to the fully developed tree six years old. The first consignment of trees arrived last December and died, but a new collection is on the way. Coffee will be served by attendants in native Indian costume. Dr. Arriaga will proceed to Washington after conferring with Commissioner Lemus and will present his credentials. It is expected that he will return to Chicago for the dedication of the Guatemalan Building.

The Music Congress.

Under the auspices of the World's Fair Auxiliary the American College of Musicians will hold a congress in Chicago July 3. Addresses are anticipated from President Bowman of New York, Past-Secretaries Wilson G. Smith of Cleveland and Albert A. Stanley of the University of Michigan, Secretary Robert Bonner of Providence, R. I., Chairman of the Pianoforte Examiners Albert Ross Parsons of New York, Past-Chairman of the Pianoforte Examiners Dr. William Mason of New York, and others. It is also expected that E. H. Turpin, Secretary of the College of Organists London, Eng., will speak on "the value of examinations and degrees in music as a stimulus to thorough preparation for a musical career." The meeting will be open to all musicians as well as to the general public. The first week in July will be the great one from a musical standpoint of the whole season. There will be two examinations this year, one in New York, commencing Tuesday, June 27, and one in Chicago, commencing Tuesday, July 4. The annual meeting will be held in Chicago, July 3. Intending candidates can obtain all information from the Secretary, Robert Bonner, No. 60 Williams street, Providence, R. I.

Lecture by Miss Julia S. Tutwiler.

Miss Julia S. Tutwiler of Livingston, Ala., Principal of Alabama Normal School, lectured in the Assembly Hall of the Woman's Building yesterday at 3 o'clock. She was educated in Germany, and has been especially interested in the advancement of education among women. Her subject yesterday was: "Is Self-Support During the Years of Education Possible for Young Girls?" She did not think such a contingency desirable, but thought if industrial plants were located in and adjacent to colleges girls who wanted to work and pay their expenses could do so. Today Mrs. Julia Ward Howe of Boston will lecture on "The Position Assigned Women in Plato's Republic."

Men Want the Cooking Recipes.

Three dishes made from corn starch and corn flour placed on a small side table attracted a large number of people around the kitchen platform yesterday in the Woman's Building. Mrs. Rorer showed how to make blanc mange with corn starch and water into which the white of eggs was stirred. A corn bread with rice was made. The rice was added to give a lighter texture. Women are not the only interested listeners. One gentleman said: "Give the recipes slowly, so we can take them." Today's lesson will demonstrate how to make corn waffles. Plankets and another steam pudding will be made.

CHARGES NEGLECT.

Transportation Officers Create a Decided Sensation.

NEITHER CARS NOR LIGHT

Exhibits Remain Uninstalled from Lack of Facilities.

SMITH'S VIGOROUS TALK.

Burnham and the Power People Roundly Denounced.

IMMEDIATE EFFECT APPARENT.

A small but exceedingly lively sensation, one that has been undergoing the process of incubation for some time broke loose in the Transportation Building yesterday. It made a noise that was heard first over in the northeast wing of the Administration Building, then in a certain office on the east side of the old service building, not far from the Department of Works, and two or three places away down-town. It also kicked up a cloud of dust underneath which was concealed from the public view, an unexpected and somewhat surprising condition of things.

Ever since the Exposition opened work has virtually been at a standstill in the Transportation Department. Delayed exhibiters have been compelled to stand around day after day idling away valuable time. During the rush of two weeks ago they could not get the cars in which their exhibits were stored. Then Chief Burnham's order shutting off all transfers of goods in the day time came along and finally it was impossible to get light with which to work by at night.

In the meantime Willard A. Smith, chief of the department, made vigorous efforts to get relief, but without avail. He appealed several times to the Department of Works, but his appeals were utterly ignored. No sort of reply was made to them. He labored incessantly with the power people and they promised repeatedly to turn on a current that would furnish all the light required but failed to do it.

But Little Accomplished Yet.

Because of inattention on the part of the Department of Works and the failure of the power plant to illuminate hardly a stroke of work had been done in the building up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Chief Burnham, promised to send around a force of men yesterday morning, but he didn't do it.

Exhibiters became more than impatient. Some of them lost control of their tempers and threatened to withdraw unless the situation of affairs was speedily changed. Mr. Smith's patience also reached the limit of endurance and he went after the Department of Works and the power plant people through Director-General Davis in a way that created more commotion in those two branches of the Exposition than anything that they had previously experienced.

He told the Director-General in plain and effective language how his department, one of the most important on the grounds, had been ignored; how exhibitors had been heroically endeavoring to install their display at night by the dim glare of a few smoky old lanterns, and how much annoyed they were getting at the treatment received.

His Own Office Left Dark.

He had not been able to obtain light for his own office and lack of power had delayed the movement of certain machinery that should be in operation.

The French exhibit of railway equipment that had been so long on the road and was weeks overdue, arrived in the grounds early Tuesday morning, but as late as 6 o'clock last evening had not been transferred to the building. The managers of the exhibit and their workmen who have been waiting to install the exhibit were greatly excited. They could not comprehend the reasons for holding back their engines and cars after such a lengthy wait for them to come.

The explosion had its effect, especially on the power plant. A few minutes after 5 o'clock a current of electricity slid over the wires, stole softly into Mr. Smith's office, and burst forth in bright rays through three glass bulbs just above his desk. With it came the assurance that everybody in the building should have all the light they wanted to work by last night. The Department of Works likewise promised to transfer and unload the French and as many other exhibits as they could so that hereafter installation can go on until every space is completed.

A Foreigner on Sunday Opening.

CHICAGO, May 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Permit me to say a few words about that Sunday closing question. The closing of the Fair on that day is an outrage, not only to the American people, but to the foreigners who have come from every part of the globe, with the idea that the Fair would be open from May 1 to October 1, 1893. They could not suppose that they would find such a restriction in a country whose people claim to be pioneers of Freedom. What is the freedom of conscience then? But I do not see that the directors of the Fair can throw open the gates unless they refund the $9,500,000 to the government. Why do they not ask the contribution of that sum by a popular subscription which would be open all over this country for ten or fifteen days? The subscriber would receive two tickets of admission for each and every dollar subscribed, or three tickets, if the management of the Fair thinks the enthusiasm of the people should be warmed by the prospect of a profit. You are 65,000,000 people in this glorious country, and you ought to find easily that small contribution. I am a foreigner (and I have a pass, too) but I am quite willing to contribute my share, and I know that a great many others feel as I do. I do not wish to finish this letter without giving you my impression about that statue of Liberty in the Grand Basin. It is out of proportion, it spoils the whole thing. This court would be a marvel without it. What would you think of the Venus of Milo, which is considered as the perfection of the human form, should the artist have given to his statue, say five feet six inches high, a nose one foot long? The nose would have been ridiculous by itself, and the whole perfection spoiled. Well, that statue of Liberty produces a like effect. Remove it, please, and do it before the people have begun flocking to this marvelous Exposition, and if the World's Fair people want it put somewhere let them place it at the end of the pier in the outside harbor. It is just fit for a lighthouse.

P. M. LOURRE.

Florida Editors Visit Their State Building.

The Florida editors gathered in their State building at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, where they sprang a pleasant surprise on the President of their State Press Association, C. B. Pendleton of Key West. He was presented a diamond ring by his associates, the gift being made by Maud Bassett, a charming young miss, who on the trip to Chicago was elected the "daughter of the Press Association of Florida." Miss Williams made an address, and President Pendleton responded. While they were in the "fort" the editors were given an extra treat, as a fire alarm was turned in from their building. The fire department gave a lively run, and, to the delight of the visitors, made short work of suppressing a blaze which had started in a pile of rubbish inside.

Persian Sheep to Be Exhibited.

A small flock of Persian sheep will be placed on exhibition in the Live Stock Pavilion some time in September. The peculiarity of the Persian sheep is that during the spring and summer season it accumulates a large amount of fat in its tail, that appendage reaching a weight of 25 to 50 pounds. During the winter or dry season it hibernates much like a bear and consumes the fat thus stored up.

Theological Commencement at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 17.—The commencement exercises of the Yale Theological School were began this morning. President Timothy Dwight presided, and after opening the services with a prayer and hymn essays were delivered by members selected from the graduating class.

EDITORS DEDICATE IT.

THEY SCATTER CHAMPAGNE OVER THE MINNESOTA BUILDING.

The Molders of Public Opinion Steal a March on the State Commissioners, and Informally Open the Structure to the Public—Official Ceremony to Take Place June 5—Trouble Over the Fish Exhibit from Wisconsin Brings Gov. Peck to Town—More California Plants.

"I christen thee Minnesota."

And as she uttered the exclamation a vivacious young woman, all trembling with excitement, broke the neck of a bottle of champagne and scattered its contents round about her. Two hundred voices shouted approval and 200 pairs of hands were clapped together in joyful glee.

All this took place yesterday at the Minnesota State Building in Jackson Park, and was designated as the dedicatory exercises. To a certain extent it was Minnesota's day, and to a much greater extent the editors of Minnesota had things their own way. Properly speaking it was not the day set apart by the Board of Exposition Managers of that State for the formal dedication of their building, but the editors had been invited to come here for that purpose and were not going to be disappointed. As a result they marched into the grounds at 10 o'clock 200 strong and took possession and proceeded to dedicate the structure to World's Fair uses. J. A. Johnson, President of the State Editorial Association, acted as the chief spokesman, and he said that while there was some misunderstanding as to the arrangement made by the Commissioners, this was the time originally appointed for dedicating the building, and that the editors, a great many of them accompanied by their wives, were here for the purpose. "On arriving in the city yesterday," he continued, "we learned that the event had been postponed to June 5, but the editors would not consent to be deprived of the privilege and the enjoyment they had come so far to take part in.

One of the Commissioners explained that it was chiefly owing to the fact that Gov. Nelson, the state officials and other prominent citizens whose presence is desired, could not be present at this time that the postponement was agreed upon. Asked whether the date fixed by the Commission would, in view of the program carried out yesterday, still be observed, he said:

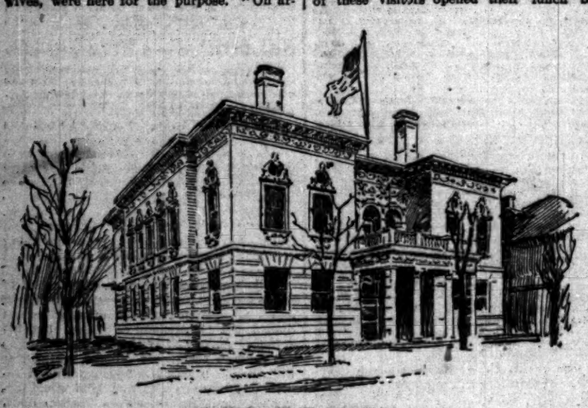
"I think it will. You see the building must be formally turned over to the State through our Governor before it can be said to be properly and appropriately dedicated. But we could not afford to stand out against the editors and prevent them doing what they have done. However, it is all right. There are no hard feelings on the part of any one, and the affair today has been of the most felicitous character."

From 10 to 11 o'clock a general reception was held, during which time the visitors took occasion to look through and inspect the structure. All seemed to be well pleased with its arrangement and thought that Minnesota had done itself credit.

The program was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brown of Little Falls, after which Oscar L. Lineau of St. Paul sang a solo. Franklyn W. Lee read a dedicatory ode and J. A. Johnson made the presentation speech formally turning the building over to the State of Minnesota. It was accepted by Senator Henry Keller in a few bright remarks. Short addresses were also made by F. J. Mead, Senator J. W. Craven, Representative S. A. Langum, Mrs. F. W. Lee, H. P. Hall, D. Ramaley, and Messrs. LaDue, Ward, Lamphere, Hunt, and Castle. Mr. Castle's talk was witty and brilliant. Among other things he said:

"This will be the only dedication of this building. If the Commissioners come down here June 5 they will not get together half as many people as there are now assembled in this room, and if they do they will not represent the intelligence and the energy and the enterprise of the State of Minnesota nearly as well as we do. No body of citizens are so well qualified to dedicate this building to the World's Columbian Exposition as the editors."

Then Mrs. Oscar L. Lineau of St. Paul stepped forward, seized a bottle of wine, broke it over the balcony, and said: "I christen thee Minnesota." Then the entire party scattered through the grounds in search of something to eat. An invitation from Buffalo Bill had sufficient magnetism to draw most of them to his show in the afternoon.



MINNESOTA STATE BUILDING.

GOV. PECK CALLED TO MAKE PEACE.

Trouble Among Wisconsin Commissioners Over the Fish Exhibit.

There is trouble in the ranks of Wisconsin's Fair Managers and Gov. Peck had to come to the Exposition yesterday as a peace-maker.

The late Legislature appropriated $100,000 with which to pay the expenses of making a creditable exhibit. The appropriation was so divided as to give each department an equitable share. For the fish exhibit $13,967 was set aside, the industry being one on which the State particularly prides itself as being far in advance of any other Commonwealth in the Union. The board had surrendered the preparation of this exhibit entirely to the Fish Commission, composed of men recognized as experts in that line. These men asked the spending of the appropriation as they saw fit. The board refused. A story was sent out to the effect that the members of the board were putting in all their time here and making the State foot their bills. Finally the matter was referred to the Attorney-General for an opinion and there it rests.

"The charge that we are here unnecessarily at the expense of the State," said the Secretary of the board, "is absurd. We are here because the business of the Fair demands our attention. The State Building and the State exhibit won't run themselves. Somebody must look after them and it is the duty of the board to do so. The law allows us a per diem and that is all the State's money we are spending for ourselves."

Gov. Peck did not believe that the difficulty was serious enough to make a fuss over.

"So far as the fish exhibit is concerned," said he, "the Wisconsin managers have asked the Attorney-General whether they can pay over to the State Fish Commission the money appropriated for the State fish display. I do not believe that any member of the board has ever had any thought of 'doing the Fair' at the expense of the State. The condition of the work requires the presence of some of the Commissioners constantly, but I understand that they passed a resolution to pay their own expenses as soon as their work is done."

CENTURY PLANTS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Four Hundred Poppies Also Arrive from the Golden Gate.

Three carloads of exhibits for the California Building reached Jackson Park yesterday, making a total of seventy-one cars. The exhibits in the cars consist chiefly of horticultural products, especially blossoming shrubs and flowers for decorative purposes. They will be planted in the grounds surrounding the California Building and in the one acre set apart for California in the Midway Plaisance. In the collection are two century plants that from present appearance will bloom in June, and 400 California poppies, the State flower. The latter will be planted on the grounds surrounding the building and will be in bloom in three weeks.

OLD NEW ENGLAND HOSPITALITY.

State Buildings Open to All Visitors—No Lunches in Massachusetts.

Somebody started the story that the New England States had resolved among themselves that they would not receive any visitors in their buildings in Jackson Park except those who came here from that section of the country or those who were natives of New England who lived in the West.

The basis of this story doubtless rests in the Massachusetts Building. In that building there are very many valuable and some delicate relics. Some of these are over 100 years old. The finish of the interior of the Massachusetts Building is of a character that would be easily despoiled. Some days ago a party of visitors went into the Massachusetts Building and made free with relics in a manner that alarmed the Commissioners. Some of these visitors opened their lunch baskets in the parlors of the building, and after refreshing themselves left the remnants scattered about the floor. This sort of thing met with a remonstrance, and the Massachusetts Commissioners resolved that no more lunch parties would be accommodated in that building. From that incident grew the report mentioned above.

Gen. C. P. Mattocks, Superintendent of the Maine Building, said that Maine welcomes over its doors every visitor to the Fair, and, while it had not been intended to use the rooms for accommodation of every one who happened to carry a lunch, the Commissioners had decided, in view of the prices charged at the restaurants and cafés, to prepare light lunches and give the same free to those who visited their building. He did not know that this would be done literally, but the building would be open from this time on until the close of the Exposition.

The Vermont Commissioners said that they did not expect people would come into their building and cook and wash, but that the building was open for Vermonters and the balance of the world at all hours. In this connection they requested THE TRIBUNE to state that when the time comes to discuss the question of Sunday opening the Vermont Commissioners would be a unit for keeping the Fair open on that day.

Rhode Island desired to be placed on the list of hospitality. The buildings of New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Connecticut are handsomely furnished and many of the articles therein contained are colonial relics. The Commissioners from these States desired to say that there was nothing exclusive about their building. They were there for the inspection of every visit to the Fair.

PRAISE FROM THE ENGLISH EDITORS.

Chicago and the Fair Marvels That All the World Should See.

NEW YORK, May 17.—[Special.]—Several of the English journalists, who have been seeing this country and the World's Fair, tell the readers of the *World*, over their own signatures, what they think of the land and of the people they met here. Lascelles Carr of the Cardiff *Mail* says:

I am afraid we should make New-Yorkers green with envy should we say frankly what we think of Chicago. It is the most wonderful city of which we have been able to form any conception. It was not the size of the city that struck us so much as it was the public spirit and marvelous achievements in the way of architecture. There are lofty buildings in New York; there are magnificent residences, both in town and in the suburbs, but when we remember that Chicago was burned to the ground twenty years ago, and yet today contains a larger number of the finest commercial buildings than can be seen in any other commercial city, and, in addition, a larger number of villa palaces, lining roadways which seem to stretch away into eternity, so long and straight are they, we were overwhelmed with it all and wonder where all the money came from to produce these marvelous changes. A Republican friend guessed that they were the result of a high protective tariff system. This statement, when it came to be analyzed, resolved itself into this, that the farmer, by giving more of his produce than he needed for every article of native manufacture, was the Croesus by whose wealth Chicago was erected. Now, as to the World's Fair, the exhibits we found to be in an unfinished state, but the buildings surprised and gratified us by their admirable architectural beauty and the justness of their proportions. We were close to the President when he pressed the button and started the show, and we have no doubt that with improved weather and attractions there would be sufficient reasons for all America to gather on the shores of Lake Michigan and, with a large contingent from Europe, gaze upon the wonders of the earth assembled there.

Col. John T. Morgan was so well pleased with Mr. Carr's statement that he also signed it. Here is the opinion of Editor Dibblee of the Manchester *Guardian*:

I came over here to see the World's Fair and find out something more than I already know as to the journalistic enterprise of the Americans. In both respects I have been impressed far beyond my expectations. The World's Fair, as I have had the pleasure to write to the Manchester *Guardian*, of which I am the manager, surpassed in every respect all that I had any reason to expect. I saw it under the worst auspices, too. The weather was horrible, many of the exhibits were not yet in place, and some of the buildings were not yet quite finished. Yet the grandeur and the architectural beauty of it all quite overcame the disappointments occasioned by the weather, and the display, as it is, is worth traveling many more miles than I have traveled to witness. Any one missing the World's Fair will lose an opportunity which, perhaps, will never be offered to him in his life.

Rapid Reproduction.

In one summer the descendants of a fly will number 2,080,320.

STORIES OF THE FAIR

DOMESTIC TRIBULATIONS OF A NEW ENGLAND HOUSEKEEPER.

She Decides That It Would Be More Agreeable to Cook Her Meals Over a Modern Stove, but After a Series of Temper-Trying Misadventures Abandons the Idea—Expensive Misfortune of a Columbian Guard—The Practical Woman and the Quick-Witted Frenchman.

There is a little silver-haired New England woman down on Midway Plaisance who is in trouble. It all centers, as a New England woman's woes should, around her domestic arrangements. She is keeping house in an old-fashioned log cabin that takes people who enter it back a hundred years. She is also experiencing some of the inconveniences that colonial housewives had to put up with long ago. There is a wide fireplace in her primitive dwelling up whose generous chimney an old-fashioned fire roars. Now while an open fire is a picturesque feature of a log cabin and in this case altogether necessary to preserve the illusion, it is not good to cook by. The little New England woman has tried it and she sighs for an ugly iron range with a smoky chimney and a capacity for accumulating cinders.

She secured the stove several days ago. It was bought from a Chicago merchant, and was duly delivered at the quaint little house, but the man who brought it couldn't set it up. Besides there was no stovepipe. Another trip to town resulted in adding that necessary article to the range equipment. Then a man appeared from somewhere to put it in place. But he went away again because there was no hole in either wall or ceiling to slip the pipe into. A carpenter set that matter straight. When the stove man came again, however, it was discovered that the piece of pipe wasn't long enough. Another was purchased, and filled with pleasant anticipations of hot biscuits the little New England woman went after the stove man for the third time. But fate still chose to frown on her.

The hole wasn't large enough for the pipe and the stove firm hadn't sent a collar for it. The man shook his head sorrowfully and the little woman gave way to despair. This last vain attempt at establishing a kitchen was made yesterday afternoon. Consequently the little woman will continue to get her breakfast after the manner of her Puritan ancestors and to consume a degree of smoke in connection with her Sunday dinner.

To people blessed with New England memories the evironment of this small woman has a quaint charm. Spinning wheels in the corners, a braided rug here and there, an old-fashioned "dresser" filled with old blue plates and jugs, New England primers and old almanacs on the spindle-legged tables, candle molds and iron candlesticks on the high mantel shelf, strings of garlic and bunches of corn strung on the wall on either side the fireplace create an atmosphere that is seldom found in these bustling days even among the hills of New England.

EXPENSIVE DILEMMA OF A GUARD.

He Loses His Pass, Cannot Get Another, and Is Forced to Pay to Get In.

There is a Columbian Guard who has the hard luck story with a vengeance. Several days ago he lost his coupon pass and in consequence is in a peck of trouble. In the first place he cannot get into the grounds without paying 50 cents. The gate man will not pass him on his uniform. The powers that be will not give him another pass. If he does not report for duty he will be disciplined and Col. Rice declines to act upon his application for discharge. The only certain thing about his condition seems to be that it costs him 50 cents every time he comes into the grounds.

MATERIALISM AGAINST WIT.

Tale of a Practical Woman, a Keen Frenchman, and a $5,000 Vase.

Some things of course in the French display, especially of pottery and bronzes, are purely decorative, and some of the visitors of course are destitute of taste. The consequence is that occasionally a person will come along who will gaze at objects of transcendent artistic merit with no feeling but one of mystery and curiosity. So it happened the other day, when a simple-minded woman stopped for awhile in front of one of a pair of vases five feet high, the price of which is $5,000.

She gazed at it attentively for a few moments and then said drily to M. Melaile, who stood by, "Pray what is that for?"

The Frenchman took her measure at a glance and replied with elaborate politeness, "That is intended to boil eggs in, madam."

INTERESTING APPEALS FOR AID.

Telegrams Sent Out by the Illinois Central After the Big Fire.

A. H. Frank of Waterloo, Ia., sends to the Transportation department a small but, to many Chicago people, an interesting exhibit of documents that relate to the great fire of 1871. It consists of three telegrams on Western Union blanks, bearing the signatures, John M. Newell, Joseph F. Tucker, and W. H. Stennette, at that time President, General Freight Agent, and General Agent respectively of the Illinois Central road. President Newell's dispatch, dated Chicago, Oct. 10, 1871, is addressed to all agents, operators, and citizens, and reads:

Food of all kinds will be thankfully received. Send cooked provisions, thousands of people here and no food.

Mr. Tucker's dispatch, sent out the same day, and received by Mr. Frank at Waterloo at 12:35 p. m., is addressed to all agents, and says:

You bill free supplies for the sufferers by the fire.

Mr. Stennette, the general agent at St. Louis, is more extensive. Under date of Oct. 10, 1871, to all agents, citizens, and officers he appeals in these words:

More than 100,000 people are homeless and without food. Send donations of bread (not flour) and we will transfer it free. Send it to John Newell, Illinois Central railroad.

WILLING BUT QUITE FORGETFUL.

The Guard Tries to Oblige the Middle-Aged Woman, but His Tongue Slips.

An electric launch was approaching the landing at the Woman's Building.

"The next landing will be the Wimmen's Building—the Wimmen's Building."

It was the guard who said this and his pronunciation was exasperating.

"Guard," said a middle-aged woman, "I have a favor to ask of you."

"Yes, marm," said the guard.

"You will have to say that same thing more than a million times this summer, and I suppose you would rather be a million times right than a million times wrong, hadn't you?"

"Yes, marm."

"Then will you please say 'Woman's Building'? Now, don't forget. Woman's Building!"

"Yes, marm."

At the Woman's Building landing the middle-aged woman got out. Just before the boat reached the next landing a passenger said to the guard:

"Ah, guard, what is this landing ahead of us?"

"The Transportation Building."

"I see. And that one that we just left?"

"The Wimmen's Building. Eh—er—I should say—the Woman's Building."

Then the passengers laughed and the guard's face was as red as the building he was approaching.

EARLY ART IN AMERICA.

Retrospective Exhibit Showing the Work of Past Days.

Interesting as are the sections of the United States art exhibit that are now open there is one to which the public was admitted yesterday and which surpasses them all because it represents the history of American art from the colonial period to 1876. It is known as the "Retrospective Exhibit," and includes the best examples of portraiture and sculpture of early American artists. The works submitted are all by a past generation of artists and were painted prior to 1876. The earliest date represented in the collection is 1731, when Smibert painted his picture of the family of Bishop Berkeley, the author of the well-known line, "Westward the course of empire takes it way." This painting, which marks the origin of art in the United States, has been secured from the collection at Yale College through the efforts of Prof. Weir.

Beginning in portraiture American art seems to have continued in that line for several years. In the latter part of the last century and the early half of the present a strong group of portrait painters flourished in America, Gilbert Stuart being the bright particular star of the constellation. He is credited with 800 portraits. Of these eight of the finest are exhibited in the retrospective section.

Among them is his Chancellor Dunn and the first portrait of Washington, painted about 1795. By many authorities this is considered to be a truer likeness than the familiar portrait known as Stuart's Washington, now in the possession of the Boston Athenæum. Stuart's pupils, like his portraits, were many. Sully and Neagle were probably the most notable, and are represented side by side with their master. Sully's picture of Chief Justice Marshall and Neagle's portrait of the Rev. Joseph Pillmore are the two that have been selected. The former is owned by the Corcoran Gallery at Washington and the latter by the St. George Society of Philadelphia.

Following down the list of the minor portrait painters, Cole's "Epes Sergeant," the two Copley portraits, and a Trumbull attract attention.

But it is not until one comes to the pictures which bear the signature of Benjamin West that any real interest is excited in the average visitor. He is the hero of the first romance in American art, in the history of which he occupies a peculiar position. It is the log cabin story all over again. Of humble birth he arose, it will be remembered, to the favor of British royalty, from whom, it is said, he received $200,000 and the honor of knighthood, besides holding the office of the President of the Royal Academy for twenty years. Only two examples of West are exhibited. These are appropriately enough his portrait of himself and the "Expulsion from Eden."

The work of an artist whose life was in many respects a parallel to that of West's is hung near the latter. This is Charles Willson Peale, who rose to prominence entirely by his own efforts, leaving a saddler's bench to become a portrait painter. He is represented by "Rosalie" and his "Paul and Silas in Prison," now owned by the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. Pine's original portrait of Garrick, from which the larger one in the Portrait Gallery of London was painted, is placed appropriately enough near the portraits of the men who were his masters.

Among the other pictures which are important as links in the chain of historical American art are Washington Allston's "The Shower of Gold," loaned by Col. Thomas Donaldson, and West Muller's "Dane." Not content with collecting works painted only by Americans, Charles Henry Hart, who has charge of the exhibit, has gathered together a number of distinctly American subjects, introducing the aborigines of the Western continent. Among them are Catlin's "Indians Lassoing Wild Horses," Stanley's "Trial of Red Jacket," "Tuicee Mashli, the Great Seminole War Chief," painted by Charles B. King; Wiman's picture of "Indians Attacking an Emigrant Train," and Seth Eastman's "Ball Playing Among the Sioux Indians."

Other pictures that are important features of the collection are George C. Bingham's "Jolly Fat Boatman," and "The Election and Announcing the Vote," loaned by the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association; "The Importunate Author," by Stewart Newton, and "Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman," by Robert Leslie. William Hunt's "Marguerite," and his "Boy and the Butterfly," George Fuller's original study for the "Romany Girl and the Quadroon," and Robert Fulton's portrait of his friend, Joel Barlow, make, on account of the striking contrasts they present, an interesting group. The field of miniatures is covered by some famous ones of Washington, painted by Rammage in 1789, and by Archibald Robertson during the General's life. Among landscape and subject painters the work of Robinson, Bisbing, Robert W. Weir, Doughty, Gifford, Thomas Cole, Tilton, Hamilton, and Henry Peters Gray has been chosen as representative.

The pictures have been gathered from every part of the country, but naturally Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, and New York have contributed the largest number. To those who are interested in the artistic work of American men the retrospective section which shall be shortly opened cannot fail to be attractive.

WORK OF EAST INDIAN WOMEN.

Rare Specimens of Needlework Installed in the British Exhibit.

The last case to be arranged by the British women has been the loan collection of articles brought from India and of special value because much of the work can never be duplicated. The articles have been gathered by British representatives in that domain, and the loan is made to illustrate the art of needlework, centuries old, of the Indian women.

Mr. Archibald Constable loans specimens of various kinds of cardrops made and worn by women in Peshawar. These are called phumni (silk and tinsel tassels) and are made out of waste silk which becomes entangled when preparing the floss silk for embroidery. He also sends a bourkha, or wrapper, used by Mohammedan women of Peshawar when going through the streets to visit their friends; English long-cloth embroidered with yellow Indian silk, the eyeholes in white cotton thread embroidery. This bourkha was made and embroidered by the wife of a member of an old Pathan family in Peshawar; a bodice embroidered and worn by Hindu women at Sukkur on the Indus; four specimens of the ornamentation of the inside of sole of women's slippers; four pieces of embroidered Peshawar leather work, intended for a bag.

Lady Bayley loans a Suzanni silk embroidery on coarse cloth, worked by Punjabi women; a piece of red tartan cloth woven by the women of a Burmese tribe (Fakiahs) in Upper Assam, notable for the tartan pattern; red silk embroidered borders woven expressly for the Manipur Durbar and given as presents on state occasions.

There is a Toda cloth and bag made by the Todas, a race of people who live on the Nilargiris Mountains. They have inhabited the hills of Southern India for centuries, are a pastoral race, and their women hold a position in the family quite unlike what is ordinarily the case in oriental nations. They are treated with respect and are permitted much freedom. Their number does not excel 900. This was a loan by Mrs. David Carmichael, who also sends pocket handkerchiefs worked by two Mahommedan girls 8 years of age in the Hobart School at Madras; a wedding cloth worn by Jat and Baishnava women, woven and embroidered by them. The red ground is woven but all else is embroidered. Two years' time is required to make the cloth and it is only worn on the wedding day.

A piece of embroidery worked by the Princess of Wadwhan. A red cloth Phulkari called the Shishadar (looking-glass) embroidered in cream, yellow, and green silks worked by the women in the Punjab. Small, circular, slightly convex mirrors are sewn in the pattern. It was loaned by Lady Lyall.

A scarf woven by a Tipperah woman, of the aboriginal tribe of the Hill of Tipperah, is sent by Mrs. Ganguli, and also an Assamese lady's dress woven by women, a Nekhala skirt, a Rheiha wrap, and an Artria overshawl, a basket of bamboo made by lower caste women of Calcutta containing models of fruit made and colored by Bengalese women; four molds carved for the making of sweetmeats, two of clay and two in stone; a model of a pearl and precious stone necklace.

In the collection are cut paper pictures done by a widow of Dacca and Benares Saree with silver embroidery done by women of Benares; a Parsee boy's dress made by the sister of Sir Famsetjee Jeejeeboy and presented by her to Mrs. Arthur Oliphant; a Mohammedan boy's dress made by the Padshah Begum, wife of the first Sir Salur Fung Bahadur; a table-cloth worked in gold embroidery by a lady of Bhera in Shahpure and the Indian Phulkari or looking-glass worked by an attendant in the house of Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Ram Singh of Rawalpindi, Punjab.

Michigan Cadets Coming.

The Michigan Military Academy will send a corps of cadets to the World's Fair. They have been assigned a camp ground on the east end of Midway Plaisance, where they will make their headquarters during the summer, and live in the regular military manner. The corps has a national reputation, and will consist of a battalion of four companies containing 140 cadets, with a band. The principal object of the visit is to study the Exposition. This will be done in a systematic way. The forenoon will be spent by the classes in and about the great buildings. In the afternoon the boys will be allowed to go where they please and as they please until "parade" at 5 o'clock in Washington Park.

FOR A BIG FACTORY.

EARTH TURNED FOR THE WHITMAN & BARNES PLANT.

Representatives of the Land Association and of the New Concern Go to the Site in a Special Train—A Wonderful Town, Less Than a Year Old—Speeches Glorifying the Calumet Region Made by William R. Kerr, C. E. Sheldon, H. D. Patton, and Ald. Madden.

Ground was broken for the big plant of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing company at West Pullman yesterday, and the event was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies. Speeches were made by William R. Kerr, Secretary of the West Pullman Land Association, C. E. Sheldon, the general manager of the Whitman & Barnes company, H. D. Patton of the West Pullman Association, and Ald. Martin B. Madden. Mr. Sheldon removed the first shovel of earth with a highly polished implement decorated with blue ribbons. The ceremony took place at One Hundred and Twentieth and Morgan streets, and was witnessed by the officers of the two concerns most interested and by a number of guests.

Among those present were:

C. E. Sheldon, general manager of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing company; J. P. Smith, President; L. D. Kreeland, Vice-President; William R. Kerr, Secretary; and H. D. Patton, general salesman of the West Pullman Land Association; Cyrus Bailey, engineer, and William Stone, Superintendent of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing company; W. H. Jones, President of the Pluno Manufacturing company; W. B. Judson, President of the North western Lumber company; M. B. Madden, Vice-President of the Western Stone company; Congressman J. Frank Aldrich, H. C. Eddy, J. Harley Bradley, William Spooner, Josiah Stiles, Adolph Nathan, William L. Pierce, T. H. Hudson, Clinton B. Evans, Thomas A. Wright, George R. T. Ward, T. E. Wells, Warren P. Leland, George E. Griggs, John Maynard Harlan, A. H. Hanson, J. H. Purcell, Joseph T. Moulton, John E. Williams, William M. Sage, J. R. Tanner, N. W. Harris, W. C. Niblock, J. B. Hurlbut, R. L. Calvert, and Ralph Kerr.

In a Special Train.

Mr. Kerr had provided a special train, which left the Randolph street station of the Illinois Central at 10:50, to convey the party to West Pullman. The first stop was made at the Stewart avenue station, located in the center of the wooded residence district of the new suburb. After a stroll of fifteen or twenty minutes, and after taking a look at Mr. Patton's new residence, Mr. Kerr and Mr. Sheldon took their guests to Halsted street depot, near which the site of the Whitman & Barnes plant is located. Halsted street is the principal business thoroughfare, and considerable favorable comment was indulged in at the amount of business now carried on and the number of business blocks that have been built since the suburb sprung into existence a year ago.

The Whitman & Barnes company, which makes farm machinery, has procured a site of nineteen acres between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets and Morgan street and Center avenue. It is the intention to erect nineteen buildings before Oct. 1, the contracts for which have been let to C. W. Dameier & Son and Blair & Hutchins. The Western Stone company will furnish the stone and F. T. Melcher the brick. The plant of the Pluno Manufacturing company, which will occupy twenty-five acres, lies immediately south of the Whitman & Barnes site. The lumber contract for the Whitman & Barnes company calls for 4,000,000 feet, and there will be 5,000,000 brick used.

When the party arrived at the site Mr. Kerr introduced Mr. Patton, who welcomed the new concern on behalf of the land association and bade it godspeed. Mr. Patton said:

Not a Year Old.

West Pullman is not a year old. The land for this beautiful manufacturing suburb was purchased a year ago last February, and less than a year ago there was not a home here where you now see several large factories and 200 or 300 homes, as well as a number of fine business blocks. There are now 3,000 people in this town. Ten days ago this ground was broken for the Pluno Manufacturing company's plant, which will take 5,000,000 brick and 4,000,000 feet of lumber. The Whitman & Barnes plant will require an equal amount of material to construct it. Over there you see the works of the Carter White Lead company, the largest concern of the kind in the country; the Illinois Electrical Forging company, the White and Ballard Shoe company, the Burgland & Shea Woodenware company, the West Pullman Lumber company, and the Globe windmill. West Pullman has started out under the most favorable auspices. After you have been entertained by others having manufacturing sites to offer, come here and you will be sure to accept this place. This spot is the heart of the Calumet region. It is connected with all the great trunk lines, and in a short time you will have water connection with every port in the world. This section will continue to grow, and I predict that there are those here who will see the Cook County Court-House located south of the Calumet River. Col. Conger, the President of the Whitman & Barnes company, and ex-Senator Hiscock, also connected with the company, were in Washington lobbying against Chicago when it asked for the World's Fair. They said ours was a windy city. Now they have located their plant here, and we promise them that the same energy that won us the Fair will win them success in their enterprise. You are in the center of what will be the greatest manufacturing district in the world, and I predict that in time this suburb will no outgrow the beautiful citadel to the east that it will be eventually known as East Pullman and this place will take the parent name.

Ald. Madden said:

The people of the United States recognize Chicago as the center of gravity. It has the greatest live stock market, the greatest grain market, and the greatest lumber market in the world. As West Pullman has started out I have no doubt it will become the greatest manufacturing center of this country. I have no doubt that in ten years all this property about us will be covered with great manufacturing institutions clear to the Calumet River, and with Mr. Patton I believe this district will include Chicago from stem to gudgeon. I am sure that any assistance the city can offer will be given. Mr. Kerr and the originator of this enterprise and those associated with him are to be congratulated as well as the concerns that have located their plants here.

Mr. Sheldon and the Shovel.

Mr. Sheldon then stepped forward with his shovel, and, after expressing regret that Col. Conger could not have been present, stated that when the officers of his company came to Chicago they had the good fortune to meet Mr. Kerr. He continued:

We came to this spot because it had many advantages. We met others who had sites to offer, and traveled over a circuit of eighty miles and looked at many locations, but we returned here believing this place was the best, and we feel that we have made no mistake. I extend to the officers of the West Pullman Association, on behalf of the Whitman & Barnes company, our hearty thanks.

Mr. Sheldon then raised a good healthy shovelful of earth, and his effort was greeted with cordial applause.

Secretary Kerr, in closing the ceremony, stated that the officials of the West Pullman Association were glad to extend a welcome to all. About fifteen years ago, he said, he met J. H. Bowen, whose ideal was the Calumet region. Mr. Kerr went on to say:

I assisted him in securing the site for the Town of Pullman. At that time he said to me that I would live to see a city of 1,000,000 people in the Calumet region. He pointed out to me that all the great trunk lines from the east and a number of those from the West entered the city from the south. He said that in time it would be impossible for a railroad to enter from the north, and that it would be impossible in considering the location of a manufacturing interest to find a site anywhere except on the South Side. Ever since then I have had what he said in mind. I have watched the development of this region. Here is a natural manufacturing location. I am persuaded no mistake has been made. The district between the Calumet River and Ninety-fifth street and the lake and Western avenue will be densely populated. I have no doubt of it. West Pullman offers many advantages. One is that there are no switching charges here, which is a great point to a manufacturing concern. The manufacturing interests come here because of the merits of the place.

The party then returned to the train. Luncheon was served on the way back to the city.

Steamer Havana Wrecked.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 17.—Pickford & Black's line steamer Havana, from Halifax, is a total wreck at Burgo, N. F. While being made fast to the wharf the lines became entangled in the propeller, the steamer became unmanageable, and drifted on the rocks, pounding a hole through its bottom. It was valued at $40,000, and was insured for $33,500. The crew were saved, and part of the cargo is being recovered.

Will Lose Their Homes if They Buy Votes.

LURAY, Va., May 17.—[Special.]—A remarkable reform in the conduct of political campaigns is that introduced by A. Broaddin, Republican, and S. J. Rickey, Democrat, candidates for the court clerkship. They have obligated themselves not to buy or procure votes by money or whisky. Each has executed a deed of trust in the penalty of $5,000 on his home to meet the requirements of the iron-bound agreement.

THEY ABOUND IN FILTHY GARBAGE.

Neglected South Side Alleys of Which Residents Complain Bitterly.

Several residents of the Thirty-second Ward have lately made complaints concerning the sanitary condition of the alleys in that part of the city. It is claimed that the garbage boxes have in many cases been left standing full for several weeks, even after the proper authorities have been repeatedly notified to remove the garbage. Investigation shows that the reports of the filthy condition of certain alleys have not been exaggerated, and, while it may not be altogether clear as to who is to blame in the matter, the fact remains that a bad condition of affairs does exist and some radical changes should be made at once.

From Thirty-ninth to Forty-third streets, between State street and the lake, the worst condition was found. Many of the residents of this locality claim that their garbage boxes have not been emptied for two or even three weeks, and in some cases appearances prove the assertion. More than one-half the boxes in the vicinity of Forty-second street and Vincennes avenue were full and half covered with ashes, garbage, waste paper, and rubbish of all descriptions. William Kneen owns six flats at No. 402 Forty-second street. His garbage box in the alley is nearly buried in ashes, garbage, and waste paper. "I don't know what has become of the garbage man," said Mrs. Kneen. "He has not been here for over two weeks." The tenants of the other flats corroborated the statement. William Austin, who lives at No. 415 Forty-second place, claims to have notified the authorities last week that his garbage should be attended to, but he had not been able to get any satisfaction from them and the garbage still accumulates.

On Vincennes avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, several people claim that their garbage has not been removed for thirty days, although they have reported the matter several times. Almost every family has some complaint to make. In the rear of No. 4215 Vincennes avenue are two iron boxes. One is full of ashes and the other heaped up with garbage. The owners say that they have resided there since March 15 and that the garbage man has not been there at all, although they have appealed to the Sanitary Department several times.

Assistant Inspector of Sanitary Police William Quin was seen yesterday and in answer to questions concerning the subject said:

"I have charge of the work of removing garbage from eleven wards on the South side. Formerly we had eighteen teams at work in the Thirty-second Ward, but within the last week we have put on five additional teams and will expect each team to make four trips a day to the dump, instead of three as formerly. We hope to handle the work to a better advantage in the future. I know that the condition of some of the alleys is much worse than usual, but we expect to catch up with the work in a few days. The change of administration has had something to do with the present condition, and it has been extremely hard to get teams at the price paid. There are parts of the Thirty-second Ward that can never be kept clean until some matters are changed for the better. Many people disregard the law concerning putting waste paper, tin cans, broken glass, and all sorts of rubbish in garbage boxes. People seem to be ignorant of the law in that respect. Often when we go to empty a garbage or ash box we find it more than half filled with waste paper and refuse which should be burnt up or disposed of by the people and we are called upon to move three loads where there should not be over one.

"Some garbage boxes are out of repair and the owners won't fix them. And in many places there are no boxes at all where large ones are necessary. At this season people are cleaning house and cleaning back yards. All sorts of bulky refuse, such as old wall paper, old clothes, straw, dirt, and tin cans, is dumped into garbage boxes and the people expect us to remove it all the next day and they complain if we fail to come when sent for.

"I consider the Thirty-second Ward to be the dirtiest in my district, in spite of the fact that we have more teams there and do more work there than in any other ward. The people are more to blame than the city authorities. I have threatened to make some arrests, and if I obeyed the law strictly I would be obliged to prosecute a number of people."

Many landlords fail to furnish enough garbage boxes for the large flat buildings. No. 4220 Forestville avenue is called the "Maryland" flat building. There are now forty-nine families living in that building, and the only place they have to put ashes and garbage is in two small boxes not large enough for four families. Nos. 393 and 391 Forty-third street is a flat building containing four families and a boarding-house. One small box is standing full of garbage, and at least a wagon load of ashes and refuse is piled up about the box.

The flat building on Langley avenue, Nos. 4250 to 4254 inclusive, containing eighteen families, is in a bad condition. The ash chutes and boxes are out of repair and every available box and barrel is full of garbage and refuse. Hidden in a hallway on the first floor are a half-dozen boxes and barrels full of rotten garbage and ashes. None of the tenants would admit that they knew who put it there. Many places are found to be in a similar condition.

YOUNG CHILDREN USE THE BOATS.

Fear Expressed Lest There Be Some Drownings in Lincoln Park Lake.

Children are said to be in danger of being drowned in the lake at Lincoln Park if the present system of renting boats is continued. Those in charge of the boats appear to be willing to let even quite young children take a boat so long as they have money to pay for it. Sunday last a number of children, from 6 to 10 years, rented a boat and were allowed to paddle around by themselves. Persons who were looking at them said they felt nervous, as the boat rocked dangerously while the children were crowding by each other and changing seats.

A woman soon came rushing to the shore, thoroughly alarmed, as her little boy was one of the youngest in the boat, and she had considerable difficulty in persuading the children to row ashore. She severely upbraided one of the men in charge for allowing such small children to go out alone in a boat.

A prominent citizen having sent a complaint to THE TRIBUNE, investigation was made yesterday. The woman in the boat office was led to believe that the modest appearing inquirer was a newcomer in the neighborhood and had three children, a boy of 8, a girl of 7, and another boy of 6 years, and if it were safe for such children to use the boats he would let them come there to row.

"O, certainly, sir," replied the woman, "there is no danger at all if your children can handle a boat or know how to row. There are plenty of children using boats here every pleasant day and we never have any accident. It is perfectly safe."

The manager of the ponies and phaetons said the water was only about four and a half feet deep in most places and that children frequently went out in boats by themselves. Two boys, one 7 and the other 10 years old, said that they had often been out together in a boat and that they could row, and that boys no larger than they frequently hired a boat.

Alumni of College of Rome Meets.

CLEVELAND, O., May 17.—The meeting of the Alumni of the American College of Rome, which was begun at the Hollenden today, was an interesting event. The Eastern dioceses, a great many of whose members were educated at Rome, are well represented, while many Western priests are also in attendance. Among those present are Archbishop Corrigan of New York and Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop McCloskey of Louisville, Bishop Chatard of Indianapolis, Bishop Richter of Grand Rapids, Mich., and many other prominent priests. The meeting today was behind closed doors.

Burkhardt Wanted in Another Case.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17.—[Special.]—W. Lander, alias Burkhardt, the famous witness against Hickey, the alleged assassin of Col. John M. Clayton, who was committed to await the action of the Conway grand jury, secured the services of attorneys today to obtain his release. Burkhardt says he is wanted as a witness in an important case against the Chicago and St. Paul railroad company. Habeas corpus proceedings will be instituted at once.

Shot His Wife and Then Himself.

KNITTSVILLE, Mo., May 17.—William Morris yesterday shot his wife and then tried without effect to shoot his mother-in-law. He afterward sent a bullet into his own brain. Both are living but will die. Morris was released from the penitentiary some time since for being an accomplice in a murder. His wife is a divorced woman, and

TO ENFORCE THE ACT.

PRESIDENT GIVES ASSURANCE THAT UNREGISTERED CHINESE MUST GO.

An Opinion That a Large Amount of Money Will Not Be Required—Chinese Minister Will Help Make His Government Complacent—Finishing Work on Chicago Harbor—Formal Charges Against Late Patent Commissioner Simonds—Court-Martial Sentence Disapproved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—The Chinese Minister, accompanied by his English-speaking Secretary of Legation, had a conference with Secretary Gresham this afternoon in regard to the Supreme Court's decision affirming the constitutionality of the Geary act. He gave no intimation whatever of an intention to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States, but on the contrary indicated his purpose of quieting affairs in China as much as possible.

Congressman Caminetti of California had a short conference with the President this morning and left the White House feeling assured that it was the intention of the President to see that the Chinese restriction act was enforced. Mr. Caminetti denied that it would take anything like the sum of money that has been mentioned to enforce the act, for the reason that those Chinese entitled to remain would have to secure their certificates at their own expense, and that those against whom the law is really aimed will be frightened out of the country the moment an honest attempt is made to enforce it. Mr. Caminetti is of the opinion that what additional money may be needed will be voted at the next session of Congress, and he fears no repeal of the law.

Reports from forty of the sixty-three internal revenue districts show that 3,444 Chinese have registered. No reports have yet been received from the Pacific coast districts.

FINISHING CHICAGO HARBOR WORK.

Improvements to Be Completed This Month—Work on Hennepin Canal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—[Special.]—According to the latest report from Capt. Marshall, in charge of engineer improvements at Chicago, work in the harbor will be completed this month. Dredging at the mouth of the Chicago River during April resulted in securing a depth averaging from twenty to twenty-two feet, but under the terms of the contract the contractors will receive pay for sixteen and a half feet only. Since the beginning of operations a total of 94,813 cubic yards of material, 751 cubic yards in excess of the amount contracted for, has been removed from the channel.

Work at Calumet Harbor is also expected to be finished this month, operations being continued on the new superstructure on the north and south piers and sheet piling at the westerly end of the south pier. Four hundred linear feet of work was completed during April, necessitating the use of 88,797 feet of pine timber and 10,323 pounds of iron drift bolts.

During the present month it is proposed to continue operations on the Hennepin Canal. About two miles of track will be laid and twenty-two cars and one thirty horse-power boiler moved to the works and set up. A crushing plant will also be set up and lumber for forming concrete lock walls, abutments, and culverts will be ordered.

FORMAL CHARGES AGAINST SIMONDS.

Said to Have Revealed Office Secrets While Commissioner of Patents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Formal charges were filed today against W. E. Simonds, late Commissioner of Patents, and Foster and Freeman, attorneys in this city for the Bell Telephone company. Improper inspection is alleged of the secret files in the celebrated Drawbaugh telephone cases and the unlawful taking of copies thereof, for the private use of Mr. Simonds and of the Bell Telephone company. Collusion in this matter, which also involves the official conduct of Chief Clerk Bennett of the Patent Office, is charged, and the Commissioner is requested to issue a rule upon Mr. Simonds and Messrs. Foster and Freeman to show cause why they should not be disbarred from practicing before the patent office. The petitioners are Messrs. Church & Church, who stand high among the patent lawyers of this city.

Mr. Simonds is in New York, where he made the following statement today:

There is no law to prevent anything to be kept from the public save the caveats filed in the patent office. This matter was decided some time ago by Judge Lacombe in a decision made in one of the Edison electric light cases. This branch of the department is in charge of the docket clerk, a trusted official, who has grown gray in the service. It is entirely within the discretion of the Commissioner whether permission is granted to copy these applications upon which there is no secrecy. The other charge that I took advantage of my position to publish a pamphlet entitled "A Consolidated Treatise on the Law of Patents," is ridiculous. I compiled that work while in the office for the reason that it was a public benefit and, instead of keeping it under cover, I endeavored without success to get an appropriation for its publication.

COURT MARTIAL SENTENCE TOO LIGHT

President Thinks Capt. Johnson's Conduct Deserves More Summary Punishment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Capt. W. S. Johnson, retired, was found guilty at the general court martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., of having assigned and transferred to H. Forbes & Co. of Boston his pay account and claim for pay for the month of January, 1890, and of also having assigned and transferred his salary for the same month to the Central National Bank of Springfield, Mo. The court sentenced him "to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority." The following is in part Secretary Lamont's order of disapproval:

In private life a person tried and adjudged guilty of assigning property as collateral and then collecting and appropriating its avails to his own use, or of transferring for value received the same property to two separate persons, would be subjected to severe and humiliating punishment. That a court martial, comprising officers of rank and experience, should so lightly regard a similar offense when here fully established and found, is a reproach to the service, and the proceeding is in marked inconsistency with the duty of preserving and maintaining the high sense of personal honor which has long characterized the reputation of the army.

VARIOUS NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

General Land Office Appointments—Only One Western Applicant Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—[Special.]—T. F. Stead of Pontiac, Ill., was the only Western applicant for office today. He wants the Collectorship of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District. Secretary Carlisle appointed John Latenser Superintendent of the public building at Omaha, Neb., and Michael Harrington of Ohio a Special Inspector of Customs. Appointments in the General Land Office comprise the following: Examiners of Chippewa Indian land in Minnesota, $6 per day: Andrew Douglas, Alderly, Wis.; John Forgan, Milton; George H. Stratton, Brainerd; Thomas S. Tinney, Park Rapids; Theodore H. H. Braun, White Earth, and R. Loudon of Duluth; Harmon Conway, Manitowoc, and J. C. Conway, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Peter Veling, Beaver Dam, Wis., and Day F. Stacy, Albert Lea, Minn.

To Run Western Postoffices.

Fourth-class Postmasters were commissioned today at the following Western points:

Illinois—Hallsville, Frank Samual; Brees, Herman.

Indiana—Indian Mineral Springs, S. P. Moore; Mota, John Williams; Mooresville, J. H. Bayless; Arrows, H. A. Yanlock; Poston, M. V. Sheets; Wynnsville, Robert Ogilvie.

Iowa—California, George W. Hawkins; Conrad Grove, J. J. Pepperman; Kingston, Levi Gibson; Redinolds, J. A. Bridges; Read, H. G. Mandelson; River Sioux, A. M. Hathaway; Welden, Mrs. R. A. Critchfield.

Michigan—Alamo, M. R. Maltoy; Felton, Charles Hamely.

Nebraska—Ewing, J. A. Wood.

Ohio—Roden, J. A. Wilson; Gladstone, William Gray; Morgantown, W. H. Ordman; Orchard, T. C. Pepper.

Wisconsin—Daly, Charles Kline; Northland, Otto H. Land.

Temporary Successor to Mr. Curtis.

Secretary Gresham has designated Frederick Emory to take temporary charge of the affairs of the Inter-American Bureau. Mr. Emory is at present secretary of the bureau. Judge Gresham's action in putting him in charge is said to be due to his own inability to settle on a successor for Mr. Curtis. He will take further time for this purpose.

Scheme to Keep Down Pensions.

Commissioner Lochren is credited with the scheme of making the medical examining boards purely partisan. The President and Secretary Hoke Smith are said to approve of this plan. It is argued that the veterans will thus find more trouble in getting their cases passed, and the pension roll will be kept down a trifle. Thirty-three applications for the position of Medical Referee have already been received. The position carries with it a salary of $3,000.

Want Passports to Jews Recognized.

A party of prominent New Yorkers consisting of Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, Jesse Seligman, Julius Goldman, Col. John B. Weber and M. S. Isaac called on Secretary Gresham this morning and it is understood asked that some action be taken with a view to having this government insist that passports issued to American citizens of the Jewish faith who contemplate visiting Russia, shall be vised by Russian Consuls at various ports.

Appointed by the President.

The President today made the following appointments: Robert T. Hough of Ohio, to be Solicitor of Internal Revenue; John Daggett of California, to be Superintendent of the Mint of the United States at San Francisco.

Capital Brevities.

Postmaster-General Bissell has appointed John L. Thomas of Missouri to be Assistant Attorney-General for the Postoffice Department.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia is again the guest of the Russian Minister. A dinner was given in his honor tonight at which the diplomatic corps and prominent government officials were present.

W. H. Dimond, Superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco, and S. W. Cramer, Assayer of the United States Mint at Charlotte, N. C., have resigned, and have not been reappointed as announced last night.

The President has appointed Col. William P. Carlin of the Fourth United States Infantry to be Brigadier-General, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Brig.-Gen. E. A. Carr. He has also appointed William H. Hammer of the Twentieth Infantry Paymaster in the army with the rank of Major.

These Postoffice Inspectors have been dropped from the rolls owing to insufficient appropriations: William T. Sullivan, St. Louis Division; Clinton D. Eaton, Chicago Division; Robert Cullen, Cincinnati Division; Robert J. Elliott, St. Louis Division; William C. Boutelle, San Francisco Division; Simon P. Child, Chicago Division.

CANNOT DISCOUNT THEIR PAPER.

Australians Affected by the Failure of Banks in Their Country.

Australians who have exhibits at the World's Fair are beginning to feel the serious effects of the recent bank failures in that country. The situation with the exhibitors who have come here with letters of deposit from Australian banks is becoming alarming. Chicago banks, they claim, will not honor their letters of credit on account of the unsound condition of the Australian institutions.

"It is exceedingly difficult for Australian exhibiters now in Chicago to negotiate their paper," said Edmund Mitchell of Melbourne, who has charge of a wool exhibit from Victoria and New Zealand. "American banks have little confidence just now in the Australian institutions. However, this series of failures is due in the first case to land booming in the cities, not in the country. The immediate result of pricking the land boom bubble was to bring down an immense number of building societies and pseudo-banking institutions which trafficked inland and accepted public deposits at a high rate of interest. The failure of these latter institutions has had two disastrous results. Firstly, it has ruined a large number of middle class depositors, who have been compelled to realize all their securities and so have swamped the market for house property, bank stocks, and the like. Secondly, in connection with the land and mortgage associations fraud of the most glaring character has been exposed in unexpected quarters, and confidence in this way has been shaken so that a 'run' upon the sound and honestly conducted banks has resulted.

"Moreover, in the last month the directors of the Mercantile Bank of Australia, whose headquarters are in Melbourne and which did a large London business in addition to its colonial transactions, have been undergoing police magistrate trials on charges of conspiring to falsify their balance sheets. By cable I am informed that a few days ago Sir Matthew Davies, the Chairman, and F. Millidge, the manager, have been committed for trial before the Supreme Court. The other directors have been exonerated, but it was known from the first that these were mere tools in the hands of the Chairman. The committal of Sir Matthew Davies shows that a prima facie case of fraud is made out, and as he occupied one of the highest positions in the colony, having been speaker of the legislative assembly, public distrust has undoubtedly thereby been intensified.

"The simple explanation seems to be that confidence among the people in Australia has been so shaken that the public refuses to leave money in any bank whatever. To show that this is so it may be mentioned that a private cablegram received in Chicago stated that before the national bank suspended a fortnight ago it actually paid £6,000,000 or $30,000,000 in gold over the counter before it was compelled to announce that time would be required for the bank to do more. There is thus an element of tragedy in the failure of such an institution.

"As an Australian I desire to state that the idea should not be taken up that because thirteen banks in that country have failed these colonies are in a state of bankruptcy. For the last three years they have had most abundant harvests of wheat and wool. The output of minerals, including gold, has also largely increased. The wool clip alone last year amounted to $125,000,000. While, therefore, the cities are in a state of financial chaos production in the country goes on apace. No doubt the collapse of city values means a temporary collapse in the values of pastoral properties, farm lands, mining shares, and every class of realizable assets.

"However, when a sense of security is restored and the feeling of blind panic at present so manifest passes away, the material value of all such property will recover itself at a bound. The terrible crisis may have its good results in sweeping away a host of rotten mortgage banks that were robbing the confiding public and were injuring the bona fide banking institutions by encroaching upon their business."

The following is a complete list of the Australian banks that have recently suspended payment, with the amounts of their paid up capital:

Commercial	$ 6,000,000
English, Scottish, and Australian	4,500,000
Mercantile	2,000,000
Federal	2,000,000
Joint Stock	3,500,000
London Chartered	5,000,000
National	5,000,000
Colonial	3,000,000
Victoria	3,000,000
Commercial Bank of Sydney	3,000,000
National Bank of Queensland	4,000,000
Bank of North Queensland	875,000
City of Melbourne	2,500,000
Total	$43,875,000

The total amount of deposits held by these thirteen institutions exceeds $250,000,000, and they have besides a note issue representing nearly $20,000,000. The only banks of importance now remaining open, with offices both in Melbourne and Sydney, are the following:

	Paid up capital.
Union	$ 7,500,000
Australasia	8,000,000
New South Wales	6,250,000
Total	$21,750,000

These banks have branches in all the capitals of Australia. There is a fourth, the Royal Bank of Australia, but it is a minor institution, holding not more than $2,000,000 of deposits. The Bank of Sydney is also open, but according to Mr. Mitchell it does not stand, as regards magnitude of business, in the first rank of financial institutions.

Convention of the Quincy, Ill., Diocese.

PEORIA, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—The closing session of the Episcopal convention of the Quincy diocese was held this evening. Delegates to the council to be held in San Francisco in October and the provincial synod were chosen and a mission board appointed. R. H. Rudd was reelected Secretary and T. B. Martin Treasurer. Monmouth was selected as the next meeting place and May 15, 1894, as the time. This evening the service was in charge of the Women's Auxiliary.

Charges Against Iowa Insane Hospital.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., May 17.—[Special.]—Investigation of the Hospital for the Insane has been postponed one week, when the following charges will be prosecuted: Cruelty on the part of attendants; cruelty on the part of the medical staff; deaths resulting therefrom, constituting practically murder; neglect on the part of the Superintendent, Dr. Hill; employment of patients as laborers on Dr. Hill's farm; use of the property of the State on the farm of the Superintendent; killing of diseased cattle for food for patients.

Officers of Iowa Church Convention.

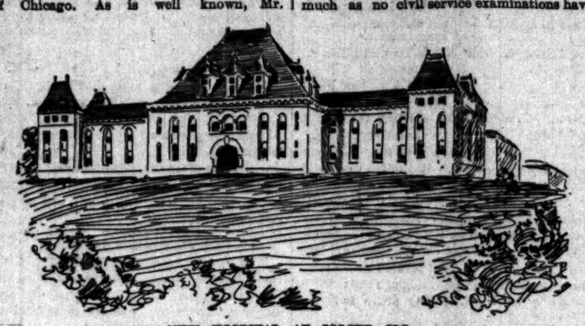
MUSCATINE, Ia., May 17.—[Special.]—About 100 more ministers and delegates to the State Congregational convention arrived this morning. The officers elected are: Moderator, R. M. Haines, Grinnell; Assistant Moderator, the Rev. L. F. Berry, Ottumwa; Scribe, the Rev. Edwin Moore Jr., Clinton; Assistant Scribe, the Rev. H. L. Marsh, Denmark. Newton was chosen as the next year's meeting place of the association.

CORNER-STONE LAID.

HOSPITAL OF THE SILVER CROSS AT JOLIET, ILL.

King's Daughters See the Beginning Made in the Fulfillment of Their Benevolent Purposes—H. N. Higinbotham of Chicago Makes an Address and Presents a Check for $10,000 Toward Completing the Building, Which Will Be the Finest of Its Kind in Illinois—Northwest News.

JOLIET, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—After two years' incessant work today saw the efforts of the King's Daughters of Joliet and Will County in a fair way to be repaid. With a crowd of over 3,000 persons and dignitaries from all over the State present the corner-stone for the Silver Cross Hospital was laid. The Masonic fraternity was in charge of the ceremonies, with Grand Master Munroe Crawford of Jonesboro performing the rites. The Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows of Chicago gave a feeling address, followed by Harlow N. Higinbotham of Chicago. As is well known, Mr.



NEW HOSPITAL AT JOLIET, ILL.

Higinbotham was born in this city, which he left thirty years ago. This gentleman finished his address by handing in a check for $10,000, $4,000 for himself, $4,000 from his wife, and $500 each in behalf of relatives living here. This magnificent gift was followed by others from the crowd and $15,000 was handed in as total subscriptions. The day's jubilation closed with a dinner given by the King's Daughters. The hospital will be the finest in the State, costing $53,000. It will be built of stone. The land—three acres—was donated by William Grinton. It is two miles from the city, on a hill that overlooks the country for miles. Perfect sewerage and pure water are assured. The building will be ready for patients by October.

GOV. ALTGELD PARDONS CONVICTS.

Illinois' Executive Exercises Clemency—Special Orders for the Militia.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld has pardoned John Kennedy, a young man who was convicted of burglary in Chicago in June, 1890, together with another young man named Hallinan and an ex-convict named John Keating, who was sent to the penitentiary for six years. Gov. Pifer afterwards pardoned Hallinan on the ground that he was absolutely innocent and that Keating was really guilty of the crime. Kennedy's health has broken down and it is doubtful if he will recover, and the Governor is satisfied that he ought not to be in the penitentiary.

In special orders issued today, Adjutant-General Orendorff announces that permission to enter the State fully armed and equipped for the purpose of encamping at Chicago from June 2 to June 17 has been granted the cadets of the Michigan Military Academy of Orchard Lake, Mich. Permission to drill and parade with arms, but without ammunition, until Dec. 31, is granted to the Royal Scots of Chicago. An election is ordered in Company G, First Infantry, Wednesday, June 7, for Second Lieutenant, and the election of Hugh A. J. McDonald as Captain Company A, Sixth Infantry, is confirmed.

FAVORS CHANGE IN PRISON CONTROL.

Michigan Senate Passes the Bill Abolishing the Central Board.

LANSING, Mich., May 17.—[Special.]—After an extended discussion of penology the Senate passed the bill abolishing the Central Board of Control of Prisons and providing separate boards therefor. The bill was badly pruned. The provision for employing convicts on State account instead of by the contract system was eliminated, as was also the provision limiting the number of convicts to be employed in any one industry to 5 per cent of the number of persons employed in that industry in the State. The amendment prepared by Attorney-General Ellis for the punishment of any employés in or about the prison, who, through negligence or otherwise, may aid in the escape of prisoners, was incorporated into the bill. In case a life prisoner is aided to escape the person lending the aid may be imprisoned for a term not to exceed twenty years. The House passed the Buell bill providing for a State Food and Dairy Commissioner.

IOWA FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Its Organization Is Effected at Des Moines—Denounces Taft and Ricks.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 17.—[Special.]—The State Federation of Labor became an accomplished fact today, when the permanent organization was ratified by the election of officers and the adoption of resolutions. The resolutions are outspoken ones. They express sympathy with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the recent trouble with the Ann Arbor road, and express the belief that they will eventually triumph, and then proceed as follows: "This convention wishes to place itself on record as denouncing Judges Taft and Ricks for their decisions against the men and in favor of the corporations, believing, as we do, that in their decision they have prostituted the high offices to which they have been elected."

Col. Elbocck, an Iowa member of the National World's Fair Commission, was tendered a vote of thanks for his efforts in behalf of Sunday opening. The creation of a free employment bureau was favored. The officers elected are:

President, L. T. Jones, Burlington; J. W. Johnson of Des Moines, First Vice-President; J. W. Wolfe of Sioux City, Second Vice-President; G. E. Shaver of Des Moines, Secretary. The Legislative committee elected consists of J. E. Spencer of Des Moines, E. T. Peckham of Sioux City, and L. T. Jones of Burlington. A number of district organizers were also elected.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK IN ILLINOIS.

It Is Reviewed at the State Convention in Quincy—Free Methodist Schools.

QUINCY, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—Most of the forenoon session of the State Sunday-school convention was given up to reports from the county associations. Reports were received from almost every county in the State. The report of the Executive committee was read by B. F. Jacobs of Chicago, its Chairman. The report reviews the meetings and work of the committee, treats of district work, and that of Superintendents, praises the normal work, but declares that this work is just begun and dwells on the necessity for more house to house missionary work. The report holds that on the view of the Bible depends the growth of the Sunday-school, and defends the international Sunday-school lessons. The committee refers to the approaching international and world convention to be held in St. Louis Aug. 30 to Sept. 6, and to the fact that this convention selects ninety-six delegates to that convention. Treasurer Hare's report showed the total receipts to be $8,135, and the total expenditures $8,703, leaving a deficit of $570. A collection was taken up and this deficit was wiped out. The rest of the officers were elected as follows: Secretary, W. B. Jacobs of Chicago; Assistant Secretary, Mary J. Bragg, Chicago; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Edith Burnham of Chicago; Treasurer, R. W. Hare.

AURORA, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—The State Sunday-school convention of the Free Methodist Church commenced a two days' session in Aurora today. Delegates are present from nearly all of the churches in the State. M. V. White of St. Charles is Chairman and J. D. Marsh of Chicago Secretary. G. W. Whittington of Aurora made the address of welcome, J. D. Kelsey of Chicago the response. Papers were read today by Mary Cinreton of Chicago, Bert Fay of Sheffield, A. W. Parry of Evanston, J. D. Marsh of Chicago, Bertha Hardy of Chicago, and C. S. Getchell of Elgin.

WILL MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP.

Postmaster at Bloomington, Ill., Announces the Removal of Republicans.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—Postmaster Eddy, who took possession of the Bloomington Postoffice a week ago, today announced that he will tomorrow replace all the Republican employés, including mail carriers, with Democrats. There has been a contention that the civil service rules would prevent the discharge of carriers for political reasons. Mr. Eddy dispatched Owen Scott to Washington to look into the matter, and last night Mr. Scott telegraphed from the capital advising Mr. Eddy to proceed to name the Democrats whom he wished to appoint. The list is announced with Thomas W. Stevenson, brother of the Vice-President, for Assistant Postmaster. The point made by the Democrats is that inasmuch as no civil service examinations have been made here owing to lack of funds the civil service rules are not yet in force. This rule will affect a large number of postoffices. All the postoffice clerks tonight announced that they will not resign and will tomorrow forward a complaint to the Civil Service Commission.

Congregationalists Against Opening.

CANTON, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—The Congregational Association heard the report of the Rev. M. K. Whittlesey as to the gains in membership of over 5,000 during the year and the receipts in the State in church work of over $200,000. The Rev. Mr. Gardner, Western Secretary of the College and Educational Society, was voted a warm welcome to the churches. Mrs. C. H. Taintor of Chicago made an appeal, in place of her husband, in behalf of parsonage building and church erection. Prof. Scott of Chicago Theological Seminary and the Rev. Fifield appealed for funds and students. Resolutions against the Geary Chinese exclusion law, on temperance, and against opening the World's Fair on the day commonly called Sunday were passed.

Iowa College Commencement.

GRINNELL, Ia., May 17.—[Special.]—Iowa College will hold its next commencement exercises June 14, when a class of forty-five will be graduated from its literary and musical departments. Eleven seniors have been chosen by the faculty to prepare for commencement day exercises. They are: Mary Bowen, Centerville; Emma Campbell DeWitt; Nellie Crockett, Beloit, Wis.; Carrie Parker, Mason City; Carrie Sheldon, Potsdam, N. Y.; Fannie Spencer, Alden; Rose Haskell, Fort Dodge; Hervey S. McCowan, Peoria, Ill.; Clarence A. Palmer, Osage; Edwin S. Van Gorder, Audubon; C. S. Williston, Chicago.

Woman Attacked by a Squirrel.

HILLSBORO, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. Emma Jones, residing several miles south of Donnelson, this county, while out in the woods yesterday was suddenly attacked by a large gray squirrel, and is now suffering from a number of severe and painful wounds about the face, neck, and hands. She fought desperately to rid herself of this strange antagonist, but was unable to do so. She thinks the animal would have killed her but for timely arrival of help, as it made repeated attempts to bite her throat.

Williams' Court-Martial at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 17.—The court-martial appointed to try Lieut. William M. Williams on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer, convened once more at Fort Wayne this morning. Lieut. Williams was still without an attorney, and he stated to the court that he had received no answer to a telegram sent his father-in-law, Judge Seymore of Martinsville, La., whom he expects to defend him. The court took a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, when it is understood the case will be heard whether Lieut. Williams has an attorney or not.

Pythians to Pass on Saloonkeepers.

DETROIT, Mich., May 17.—[Special.]—Michigan Knights of Pythias to the number of 200, representing the Grand Lodge of the order, are in twentieth annual session here today. An unusual number are present because matters of interest are to be considered, among which is a fight against saloonkeepers. It is claimed that the saloon interest is securing too firm a grip on the councils of the order in this State and a strong effort will be made to throw it off. The matter will come up tomorrow.

Growth of Indiana Odd-Fellows.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 17.—[Special.]—Grand Master Enoch J. Hogate this morning opened the sixty-first semi-annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Indiana Odd-Fellows in this city. In his address the Grand Master said the records show the last six months to be among the most prosperous of any similar period in the history of the order in Indiana, and Secretary B. F. Foster in his report says the net increase in membership for the term is 1,925, the grand total being 3,231 for the year.

Indiana Funeral Directors Meet.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., May 17.—[Special.]—The thirteenth annual convention of the Indiana Funeral Directors' Association adjourned this evening after a two days' session. The officers elected for ensuing year are: President, D. C. Barnhill, Crawfordsville; Vice-Presidents, Robert Smith, Evansville, and Mort Brood, Covington; Secretary, O. G. Davis, Williamsburg; Treasurer; Charles Wool, Logansport. The next convention will be held in Indianapolis.

Northwest Notes.

The Michigan State Firemen's Association is in convention at Grand Haven.

John C. Barber, a pioneer of Plano, Ill., committed suicide by hanging.

Frank Telford of Chicago, aged 16, was killed in a freight wreck on the Illinois Central near Paxton, Ill.

The recount in the Tunnicliff Mayoral contest in Galesburg, Ill., was begun yesterday in the County Court.

W. J. Johnston of Springfield, Ill., and Miss Louise C. Jelliff of Galesburg, Ill., were married last night in the latter city.

J. T. Moynihan, editor of the Wilton (Ia.) *Review*, was struck by a freight train near Moscow, Ia., and fatally injured.

A. H. Hornsby, a real-estate man, pleaded guilty in St. Paul, Minn., yesterday to indictments of forgery and malfeasance.

Mayor Hill of Lincoln, Ill., has removed the police force of the town, the Council having refused to take action on his appointments.

The City Council of Fort Dodge, Ia., raised assessments 50 per cent. Their action has been met by strong protests. The council now threatens to resign.

James Sandusky, a farmer living near Columbus, Ind., whose eccentricities won for him the title "Uncle Kim," committed suicide by taking strychnine.

J. W. Goodman was run over by an Ohio and Mississippi train near Buxton, Ill., and received injuries from which he died. His home was in Atlanta, Ga.

Teamsters on the Chicago and Southwestern Midland railroad struck yesterday at Brazil, Ind., for their pay. Officials promise an early settlement of the trouble.

The grand jury at Dubuque, Ia., has returned indictments for murder in the first degree against Pafford, Haley, and Kent, charged with killing Officers Frith and Talcott.

Wolves driven to the high lands by the overflow of the Illinois and Sangamon Rivers are killing many sheep near Virginia, Ill. The farmers are organizing a wolf-hunt party.

Hot Springs in the Black Hills of South Dakota is making an effort to secure the sanitarium for the use of the regular army, for the erection of which Congress appropriated $200,000.

The Michigan Board of Agriculture accepted the resignation of Henry G. Reynolds, Secretary of the State Agricultural College, and elected I. H. Butterfield of Lapeer in his place.

Three negroes from Chicago sandbagged Martin Holser at Minonk, Ill., and robbed him of $30. They then tied his head up in a gunny sack. He recovered. The negroes are under arrest.

The United Brethren Church at Lebanon, Ind., is divided over a lawsuit regarding the removal from the church of a table by the present pastor that had been placed in it by his predecessor.

RATE WAR IMMINENT.

WESTERN ROADS SERIOUSLY DISTURBED OVER FAIR RATES.

Unless an Agreement Is Reached Between Now and Next Saturday the Santa Fe Will Withdraw from the Western Passenger Association—Bitter Opposition to the Santa Fe's Proposed Reduction in Rates—Annual Meetings of Various Roads—Other Railway News.

Although the fact has been well established during the last two weeks that the Western people will not come to Chicago to see the World's Columbian Exposition as long as the prevailing high rates are charged by the railroads, yet a large majority of the roads feel still disinclined to make a reduction. But notwithstanding their opposition the rates are to be materially lowered before another week has passed. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé is determined to make a reduction from points both east and west of the Missouri River, having come to the conclusion that such action is necessary to induce the people in the West to visit the Fair. This will compel the other roads who advocate high rates to come to time, as they cannot afford to let the Santa Fé carry the business while their cars stand idle in the yards.

A meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the roads between Chicago and the Missouri River and St. Paul was held yesterday at Chairman Caldwell's office to consider what should be done to insure uniform rates during the Fair from the West. When the representative of the Santa Fé outlined the position of his company to be as given in yesterday's TRIBUNE—namely: that it would not consent to a restoration of the old rates from Colorado points, nor would it uphold the present rates from Missouri River points, and that he thought a rate of $30 from Colorado common points to Chicago and return and $15 from Kansas City and return would be just about right—much angry feeling was manifested by the representatives of most of the other roads. They denounced the Santa Fé as being desirous of demoralizing the rates and claimed that it had no good reason for making such sweeping reductions. The Santa Fé representative's reply was that the Rock Island and Burlington did not hesitate in reducing rates from Colorado points when it was for the purpose of forcing his company to come to terms with the Rio Grande. If reduced rates were just and proper then he could not see why rates should be advanced now, when it was apparent to everybody that higher rates will not bring the people to Chicago during the Fair. He could see no good reason why the roads east of the river should accept a proportional rate of $12 to $15 Missouri River to Chicago and return and charge locally from the Missouri River $20, unless it was for the purpose of making money for the lines east of the river at the expense of the roads west of the river. His company, he said, would withdraw from the Western Passenger Association next Saturday and would not join again until the roads west of the river became parties to the same agreement with the lines east of the river and rates west of the river were given the same protection as rates east thereof. After some more spirited debate the meeting adjourned without taking any action, as none of the roads were willing to accept the loss rates proposed by the Santa Fé.

Today the lines in Trans-Missouri territory will meet to consider the situation. The Union Pacific, it is understood, will back up the Santa Fé in the position it has taken, while the other roads will no doubt oppose a reduction in rates.

The General Managers of the various lines east and west of the river will take the matter up Friday. The indications are that neither the Santa Fé nor Union Pacific will be represented at that meeting by their General Managers. Both these roads will stick to the position they have taken, and if the other roads do not consent to the reduction in rates they demand a passenger rate war is certain to be the result, and this outcome would prove a blessing for the World's Fair, as rates would be forced down to such low figures as to enable everybody in the West to come to the Fair.

World's Fair Director E. P. Ripley, Vice-President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company, had a long conference last evening with Passenger Traffic Manager White of the Santa Fé and made an energetic effort to induce the latter to recede from his position. He deprecated strongly a reduction in the rates on the ground that it would seriously impair the revenues of the roads. Mr. White, however, stood firmly by his position and contended that the railroads would make more money by reducing the rates and carrying large numbers of people to the Fair than by charging high rates and running empty trains.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE M. K. AND T.

Thomas C. Purdy Elected Vice-President and General Manager of the Road.

PARSONS, Kas., May 17.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway company held here today $50,439,950 of stock was represented. The following Board of Directors was elected: John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry C. Rouse, Colgate Hoyt, Henry W. Poor, William Bond, William Dowd, Joel F. Freeman, Simon Sterne, Joseph H. Bond of New York; Thomas C. Purdy of St. Louis, Mo.; F. N. Finney of Milwaukee, Wis.; B. P. McDonald of Fort Scott, Kas.; Alfred J. Poor of Chapman, Kas.; Lee Clark of Parsons, Kas.; H. D. Demarez Oyens of Amsterdam, Holland. Among those present were the following who came from New York City on a special train: Henry C. Rouse, Henry W. Poor, William Dowd, Simon Sterne, Joseph H. Bond, Charles G. Hedge. At the election the stock of the company held in America was voted by Henry C. Rouse as proxy, and the stock held abroad was voted by Henry W. Poor of Poor & Greenough as proxy. After the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting the Board of Directors met and organized by electing Henry C. Rouse Chairman of the board and President of the company, and the following general officers were elected: Thomas C. Purdy, Vice-President and General Manager, with headquarters at Parsons; William Dowd, Vice-President; Charles G. Hedge, Controller, Secretary, and Treasurer; Simon Sterne, General Counsel; James Hagerman, General Solicitor; Robert W. Maguire, Local Treasurer at St. Louis.

The following Executive committee was chosen: William Bond, Henry W. Poor, Colgate Hoyt, F. N. Finney, William Dowd. The party left here for Denison, Tex., this afternoon, where the annual meeting of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway for Texas will be held tomorrow.

Old Directors of the "Q" Re-elected.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway company was held at the general office in the Burlington Building in this city yesterday. Thirty-three stockholders were present, representing 452,168 shares of stock, and John Holcombe of Hartford, Conn., presided. L. G. Goddard acted as Secretary. The old Board of Directors was reelected as follows: John M. Forbes, Charles J. Paine, John L. Gardner, Francis W. Hunnewell, William Endicott Jr., and Richard C. Greer of Boston, Mass.; T. Jefferson Coolidge Jr. of Manchester, Mass.; John N. A. Griswold and James H. Smith of New York; and Charles E. Perkins of Burlington, Ia. The annual report of the directors, which has already been published in THE TRIBUNE, was submitted and approved.

Will Be Operated Together.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 17.—Judge Pardee of the United States Circuit Court of New Orleans had appointed R. J. Lowery and H. M. Comer receivers of the Savannah and Western railroad. Suit was brought by the Central Trust company of New York. Judge Pardee has appointed Controller Edward McIntyre of the Central railroad a special master to take account of all property and assets of the Savannah and Western and file in the Circuit Court within sixty days. The Central road and the Savannah and Western will be operated together, but accounts will be kept separately.

Re-elected the Old Directors.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 17.—At the annual meeting of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad company held in this city at noon today, Charles E. Speer of Pittsburg, Edward P. Williams of Fort Wayne, and John S. Kennedy of New York were reelected directors. The President's report showed that many improvements had been made on the line during the last year. The income was $12,760,229 and operating expenses $9,192,092. The lessee paid as rental $3,273,894. The profits were $293,234. Thirty millions of dollars of stock were represented at the meeting.

Will Build Through Crow's Nest Pass.

MONTREAL, Que., May 17.—President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific railway and party who left Montreal for the coast last Saturday, will make a thorough examination of what is known as Crow's Nest Pass. It has been rumored for some time that the Canadian Pacific contemplated opening up a new line through the Rocky Mountains and the pass mentioned. If the present outlook is favorable the work of construction through the pass will be carried out with all possible dispatch.

RENT ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Cleveland Is Said to Be Planning a Radical Reorganization.

NEW YORK, May 17.—[Special.]—The news received here today that President Cleveland is seriously considering such extension of the civil service rules as would bring within their operation all of the offices under the control of the Federal Government, excepting the diplomatic appointments and the important administrative posts, confirms what was known to a few men last winter to be even then in Mr. Cleveland's mind. Some intimation of it has already appeared in this correspondence, but the conversations which Mr. Cleveland had with his intimate friends last winter were rather vague, suggesting merely that he was giving brief consideration to the subject rather than that he had reached a well-defined conclusion. But he then said emphatically and to a number of persons that one thing he was determined to do, and that was in the great majority of cases to make no changes excepting for cause and that he was also disposed to retain in office a good proportion of those who are now in government commission if he found that their services had been satisfactory and that they had not used their offices to help any caucus or candidate.

To a group of men, one of them the President of an important bank here who has always been a Republican but who voted for Cleveland, the President made use of a favorite expression of his, saying:

My head is in a bog just now upon this matter of offices. I don't see my way clearly to what is best to be done, but I think that I am getting some light upon the subject and I am almost sure that the American people are ready to have a wholesale change in the system of office distribution which shall practically take the patronage away from the President. Of course I know that this cannot be done constitutionally without the President's consent, but my experience is that any man who is confronted as President with this mighty scandal of officeseeking will be rejoiced if a way is provided by which decent and orderly appointments to office can be secured without putting the burden of it upon the President.

There returned to Newport from Washington several prominent politicians who have been classed as close friends of Mr. Cleveland and who did much to bring about his nomination last summer. They went to Washington so that they might obtain from the President some idea as to the time when he would make the important New York appointments. They say that it was clear to them that Cleveland had something on his mind and that he let fall some hints in the conversations he had with them, which indicated that possibly these appointments might be long delayed. The news brought here last night, and by one close to Mr. Cleveland, is that he now has in mind a special message to Congress when it assembles early in the fall, in which he will ask for leg

The Tribune.

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THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1893.

THE FREE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER BOX.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE gives to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription (seventy-five cents) a Colby Lock Box, which guarantees him against newspaper thieves and also keeps his paper dry and clean. *These boxes are put up by* THE TRIBUNE *company without charge.* All new subscribers will receive a box free of charge and old customers can be supplied at half rates. The boxes can be had at the City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building. Leave 75 cents at home, send a postal to THE TRIBUNE, and the thing is done.

BY this time Minister Blount is probably a confirmed poi-eater.

NOTWITHSTANDING New York's annexation ardor Miss Brooklyn remains discouragingly coy and skittish.

THERE are indications that the Bering Sea arbitrators may have to submit their differences to arbitration.

PRINCESS EULALIA will be much impressed and overawed when the Chicago City Council calls upon her in a body.

THE name of Zimri Dwiggins has leaped at one bound into a celebrity that it took John Smith centuries to achieve.

A MOTION that the Springfield Legislature does now hurry up its business and adjourn will receive the hearty concurrence of nearly 4,000,000 admiring constituents.

A PAPER called the *Tammany Times* has sprung into being at New York City. Its aim will be "to encourage the establishment of Tammany societies in all sections of the United States," and yet in its first issue it slops over in praise of President Cleveland. It will fill a field of comic journalism not occupied by any New York funny paper hitherto.

THAT bill which has passed the Senate at Springfield and which fixes the compensation of members of the General Assembly at $1,000 per session may not be a bad measure after all. If it should become law we would have shorter sessions. That would be a saving to the State and to its people in their individual capacity. Members are now disposed to prolong the session on account of the per diem. If there should be a fixed salary for the session there would be no temptation to prolong it, and we would have earlier adjournments and less pernicious legislation.

IF textile fabrics can be woven from spun glass, as is now successfully done near Jackson Park, it may be possible to spin ordinary wood pulp or celluloes into yarn and weave that into textile tissues. A Hungarian inventor claims to be able to do this and to make a fabric equaling the best cotton goods in durability, appearance, and fastness of color. Furthermore, it is said the process can be applied to every sort of short fibrous material, such as rags, scraps of cotton and linen goods, and the fiber can be dyed before being spun into yarn. If this be true the new treatment will not only supersede the felting process, but is likely to cause a complete revolution in the textile industries.

AFTER a weak opening the New York stock market showed decided rallying power. The local market was active and quotations steady. Sterling rates were strong and $1,000,000 gold was engaged for export. New York exchange sold at 40 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were lower, wheat and corn showing the most weakness, while provisions were influenced indirectly by the course of grain. The change to better weather and the reports that crops are improving induced free selling, especially as cables were weaker. As compared with the latest prices of the preceding day July wheat closed nearly 2 cents lower, corn 1¼ cents lower, oats ¾ cent lower, cash rye steady, barley steady, flaxseed 2 cents lower, September pork 27½ cents lower, lard 20 cents lower, and ribs 20 cents lower.

IT is asserted on excellent authority that two of the steam railroads running through the Town of Lake are prepared to elevate their tracks ten feet—the same height to which the Illinois Central tracks have been elevated between Sixty-third street and Sixty-seventh street opposite Jackson Park—if the Council directs such action to be taken. Perhaps ten feet is not sufficient. Twelve would be better. That would necessitate the lowering of the roadway at the crossings only two feet. Such a depression would not be objectionable. The companies that are said to be ready for action are the Rock Island and the Lake Shore. The Mayor or the Council ought to take up the matter at once. If those roads elevate their tracks the Pennsylvania, the Western Indiana, and other corporations will have to do so soon after. Is it not time to begin?

MR. GLADSTONE obtained a tactical advantage over the Tories in the House of Commons Tuesday when he accepted Sir Henry James' amendment "that the supreme power of the Imperial Parliament remain undiminished by any proviso of the home rule bill." The preamble of the bill itself implies all that. Mr. Gladstone has said so repeatedly and the Irish members, Mr. Redmond as well as Mr. McCarthy, have declared that to be their understanding of the bill. But the Tories affected not to be satisfied. They offered amendment after amendment couched in terms well calculated to arouse the ire of the Irish members. Mr. Gladstone objected to all of them until that of Sir Henry James was presented. The Irish members, it appears, have agreed to accept that and it will be incorporated in the bill. The fact that it was offered by the Tories and put in the bill at their instance commits them in a certain sense to the principle of the bill. They have abandoned the untenable position that the bill was wholly bad. They are seeking to amend it to suit their views. It will be in part their bill, therefore, before it leaves the committee. That being the case, they cannot expect to arouse their followers to any great pitch of enthusiasm against the measure should it be rejected by the House of Lords and should there be an appeal to the country. The fine parliamentary hand of the Grand Old Man has not lost its cunning.

THE SUNDAY OPENING RESOLUTION.

Last year Congress gave the World's Fair $2,500,000 on condition the directors would agree to close the Exposition Sundays. They did not wish to take the money on those terms, but their urgent needs were such that they were compelled to do so. They were under duress. Had they refused to avail themselves of this gift they would have been obliged, it being impossible to get money elsewhere, to revise their plans, to scale down their expenditures, and to deprive the Exposition of many attractive features. Had they done that the people, mortified at the thought that the Fair was not what they expected it was to be, would not have held them blameless. So they acceded hesitatingly and reluctantly to the terms of Congress. Had they known then as well as they do now the strength of the Sunday opening sentiment it is doubtful whether they would not have refused the money and taken their chances. Two and a half weeks have passed by since the Exposition opened. During that time every one has had a good chance to see how Chicagoans stand on the Sunday opening question. The masses, with increasing loudness of voice, are demanding that the Exposition be accessible to them on that day, which is all their own—the first day of the week. Recognizing this feeling, and desirous to bow to the will of the people whose trustees they are, the directors voted last week to open the grounds Sundays. It did not take them long to learn that that would not satisfy their constituents, who wanted to go into the Exposition and not the Exposition grounds. This concession, instead of appeasing them, made them clamorous for more.

Therefore, when the directors voted day before yesterday to open the Fair seven days in the week they bowed to an overruling public sentiment. They did what the hundreds of thousands of men and women who will go to the Exposition Sundays, and many of whom can go on no other day, insisted they should do. There was no other course for them to pursue. Compromises were out of the question. The time had come for them to take the bull by the horns and declare boldly that the Exposition must be open Sundays in a quiet, restful manner for the recreation and instruction of the multitudes.

In order that no one could say that they had violated any law or broken any contract the directors voted to return to Congress the money it had appropriated, or rather that part of the $2,500,000 which the last Congress did not seize and withhold. They propose to release themselves in this honorable manner from all obligations to close Sunday. They have given notice that they have canceled the contract. Their agreement with those who tried to take advantage of their necessities to force them to close on the first day of the week is at an end. No one can charge the directors with bad faith or broken pledges. No one can call on Federal courts or authorities to intervene, for the trade with the General Government is off.

This repayment of $1,929,000 may involve heavy sacrifices. It may mean that there will be much less to refund to the stockholders, the City of Chicago being one of them, when the Exposition is over. But that has not troubled the directors nor those whom they represent. They are willing to give up money they might have kept in order that they may be able to give back their Sundays to the people of Chicago and all others who may be here during the Exposition. They did not think of the almighty dollar, but they thought a great deal of the welfare of the people.

The National Commission has yet to pass on the new rule of the directors. As the latter have agreed to refund the money that section of the act of last year requiring the commission to make a Sunday-closing rule becomes null and void. It can act as it sees fit. Its members should be glad to cooperate with the directors in liberating the people from onerous limitations which were becoming more galling daily. The Commissioners represent the people of the United States, and an overwhelming majority of them are in favor of that restful, recreative, and educative opening of the Exposition which the directors favor.

NO BURIAL IN COMMITTEE.

The Torrens land transfer bill is tied up in the Judiciary committee of the House. It will not get out for a week and perhaps two or three. It is understood that a majority of the members are in favor of the bill, but the Chairman is against it and his power to obstruct and delay is very great. It is claimed now that abstract firms of Chicago, which see in this measure an interference with their revenues, are at the back of the fight which is making to kill it, they being assisted to some extent by some of the abstract firms which are found in the smaller cities and towns of the State.

If these assertions are true no better evidence of the value of the bill could be asked. If these abstract companies have been told by the able lawyers whom they employ that the effect of this non-compulsory measure which is now before the House would be to cut down their business by reducing the demand for their abstracts or, in other words, to reduce the expense of transferring real estate, it is easy to see why they should oppose the introduction of a new system which will be of service to the people generally, but a disadvantage to themselves. If it were their opinion that the Torrens plan would be ineffectual, that the work of the commission was so full of defects that no real estate owner would resort to it, then they would would not care whether it passed or not, being convinced that people would have to buy their abstracts after as much as before it had been put on the statute books.

This statement that the abstract companies are so earnestly against the bill puts its opponents in the House in a delicate position. Their constituents will begin to ask why they are against a measure which must be for the benefit of the people since those who make the most money out of the present slow and expensive system of transferring real estate are so anxious to defeat it. Why should a member be on the side of the abstract companies against the people?

Nor is there anything which can excite as much suspicion as an attempt to smother a bill in committee. Be the measure good or bad in the opinion of its members they have no business to lock it up and say that the whole House shall not have a chance to pass on its merits. The duty of a committee is to report a bill back, favorably or unfavorably, as it sees fit, but to report it back and let the House pass on it. When it attempts a policy of suppressing and squelching bills people begin to ask what is up. The Judiciary committee should report the Torrens bill back forthwith and let the House act on it or the conclusion will be irresistible that private interests have more weight with its members than those of the public.

THE DEMAND FOR TEN MORE JUDGES.

The Senate has passed unanimously the bill to add ten to the number of Cook County Judges. This harmony of sentiment was due in part no doubt to the fact that it is a bill to make more offices. Such measures are always popular. The bill has gone to the House and may slip through there unamended for that same reason. It has been suggested by an evening paper that it be so altered as to provide that only half of the new Judges shall belong to the same party. It is not likely that the Democrats, encouraged by their victory of last November, will consent to such a proposition. They would prefer to have all ten to reward the lawyers of their own party.

No one has shown as yet that it is necessary that there should be ten new Judges, whether they be Republicans or Democrats or both. It has been shown most conclusively that the business of most of the courts is in arrears, but it has not been demonstrated that that is due to the fact there are not enough Judges to do the legitimate business of the courts. It has not been made manifest that the work would not be expedited if all the Judges worked as hard and effectively as some of them do. It has not been proved that defective systems of procedure and imperfect laws are not responsible for the slow progress of the courts and the loading of the dockets with cases which rightfully do not belong there.

In a word, there are many theories as to why the courts are behind, but no definite information. No one can furnish the evidence to show that it is the fault of the law, the lawyers, or the Judges. Probably all three are to some extent responsible. There are some Judges and ex-Judges who say privately that the present number on the bench is about sufficient, and laugh at the assertion that they are "the hardest-worked men in Cook County." Many Judges and lawyers say that by slight changes in the laws the amount of litigation would be lessened greatly.

In view of these statements, the first thing to be done is to analyze the suits of the last few years and see how many were genuine and how many bogus, and generally to make a critical examination of the whole subject. If more Judges are added now the business still will remain in arrears, and in the course of time there will be an appeal for another batch of Judges, and yet nobody will be able to prove then, as nobody is able to prove now, that the way to cure the evils complained of is to elect more Judges. The question should be studied thoroughly before ten new Judges are put on the bench where there are twenty now.

THE CHATTEL MORTGAGE LAW.

The Legislature of 1889, moved by the exposures of the rapacity and lawlessness of the chattel mortgage money-lenders in this city, passed a law providing that no such mortgage on household goods, wearing apparel, or mechanics' tools should be foreclosed except in a court of record, that no such articles should be seized before foreclosure except by the Sheriff on the order of a court, and that no chattel mortgage executed by a married man on household goods should be valid unless his wife joined in making it.

Nothing had been more common than for a husband in order to get money to pay his liquor bills with or to run away with than to mortgage his household property—a good part of it often purchased with money earned by the toil of the wife—without her consent or knowledge. The first she knew of the matter often was when some Constable rushed into the house, threw her scanty possessions into a wagon, and drove off with them. It was the expectation of the Legislature that these practices would be checked to some extent by requiring the wife to join in the mortgage.

This legislation did not meet with the approval of the chattel mortgage people and consequently not long after the passage of the law the constitutionality of this provision about a wife signing the mortgage was attacked on the ground that no mention was made of it in the title of the act, while the Constitution says that no act shall embrace more than one subject, which must be expressed in the title. One of the Judges of the Cook County Circuit Court was ensnared by the reasoning of the lawyers for the chattel mortgage men, and held that this provision was unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court, however, has just held otherwise. Its reasons will be of interest to lawyers only. Its conclusions, however, will be of decided interest to money-lenders and to a large number of wives, who will henceforth have something to say about the mortgaging of their household goods. The decision of the court has settled the matter forever. A chattel mortgage of household goods in which the wife does not join is worthless. The money-lender must take precautions, just as he would if making a real estate loan. He must find out whether the borrower is married or not, and if he is he must see that the wife joins or he has thrown away his cash. The wife may rest assured now that she cannot lose her furniture by mortgage except with her own knowledge and consent. It cannot be taken to pay the saloon bills of a drinking husband.

SUNDAY-OPENING AND WORKINGMEN.

A business-man in an Illinois city writes to this paper on the subject of the Sunday-closing of the World's Fair, which he favors strongly, for reasons which seem valid to him. In the course of his letter he says:

> You cannot but be aware that business is constantly encroaching upon the workman's rest day, and will surely take advantage of every opportunity to make the working days seven instead of six in each week. And this, too, without an increase in wages. Sunday-opening of the Fair would affect but a small proportion of the wage-earners in the United States, but it would be a long step toward secularizing the rest day for every worker in the land. You surely cannot be in favor of such a step. If ten millions of workers were compelled to give but one day each per year at one dollar per day the sum would be enormous, but what if compelled to give fifty-two days per year? If the figure staggers you cut it in two and it is still almost fabulous. You may say wages would be increased one-seventh; but such would not be the case, as the profits of business would not warrant an increase. On the contrary an increase of one-seventh in production would have a tendency to reduce prices, and wages would also be reduced. Are you willing to advocate a measure which seems so full of grave consequences to not only the working classes, but to the entire community?
>
> Now as to the Fair. It ought to be seen by every man, woman, and child that can get to it, and I am sure that many millions will avail themselves of the opportunity of a lifetime.
>
> As the correspondent is an employer of labor he ought to know that for more than a century labor has been striving to encroach on the work days of the week for purposes of rest by reducing the number of hours of toil. Workingmen have agitated constantly to cut down the number of hours' work per day and week without, however, reducing wages. Some trades are trying to do that at this time in Chicago. Others have succeeded. The employer has not invaded the workman's rest day—the boot is on the other leg. In view of this irresistible tendency it is wild to assume that the employers of the United States would be able to utilize the opening of the Chicago Exposition Sundays to get out of their workingmen fifty-two more work days per year at reduced wages. The nature of the man or woman who works for wages is not going to be altered by a Sunday opening either of the grounds around the Exposition buildings or of the buildings themselves. He or she will still want to work fewer hours a week for more money.
>
> The workingmen of this and other cities have devised a plan of preventing business from encroaching on their rest day which is much more effectual than any law would be. They demand and get double wages. As a consequence nothing but absolute necessity compels the employer to use their services on that day. There is no reason to believe that the workingmen will recede from their position if the Exposition is open Sundays.
>
> If the workingmen of Chicago and neighboring places are allowed to visit a quiet restful Exposition on the first day of the week for the next six months they will be more determined than ever not to work on that day for they will have a good opportunity to see how much rational and instructive entertainment that day can give to those who know how to use it rightly. Too many use it merely as a day of dissipation. They would be much less likely to do so in the event of Sunday-opening.

THE COWBOYS' RACE TO CHICAGO.

It is reported that arrangements are in progress for a bronco race from Chadron, Neb., to the World's Fair. The distance is fully 700 miles, the time for starting is fixed for about June 25 next, and the struggle is expected to be participated in by fully 300 cowboys, each of whom will be limited to the use of two animals. The prizes offered are $1,500 to the one who first arrives at the Nebraska Building in Jackson Park, and $500 to the second. With such an inducement little time will be allowed for rest on the journey. The poor broncos will be hard pressed under whip and spur, night and day, through the terrible ordeal, in weather that may prove to be the hottest of the year.

If this contest be permitted to "come off," the amount of suffering it will entail to the animals taking part in it will far exceed that endured in the race between German and Austrian officers a few months ago. The greater distance to be covered, the larger number of animals put to the torture, and the higher temperature to be endured will make the struggle vastly more horrible in its leading features than the one which brought out a cry of "Shame" from all parts of the civilized world last year. It will be all the worse, as the average bronco has greater powers of endurance than the European horse, and on that account will be pressed so much the harder, having to endure proportionately greater suffering before succumbing to the inevitable.

Very properly the President of the American Humane Education Society is protesting against this outrage, and numerous humane societies in the Western States have joined in the demand that it be widely reprobated. They ask that if the race is begun no rider shall be permitted to enter Chicago having ridden his horses in such a contest, and that all humane persons residing in any city or town through which these men may attempt to pass will receive them everywhere with hisses and cries of "Shame." In behalf of the dumb beasts which it is proposed to ride in this terrible race they earnestly pray the assistance of all who are able in any way to assist in saving them from torture and our country from this disgrace.

BLAND'S SILVER FALLACIES.

In the *North American Review* Mr. Bland of Missouri makes what he holds to be a strong point in the statement that when the coinage ratio of the United States was changed to 16 to 1 the monetary change was effected by reducing the weight of the gold dollar and not by increasing the silver dollar. But the New York *Bulletin* shows that the real significance of this fact tells dead against Mr. Bland and his silver argument. Gold having gone abroad silver was at that time the money of account. To have changed the weight of the silver coin would have disarranged business in much the same way as Mr. Bland is now striving to disarrange it. The change was effected in the currency which was then out of use. The immediate effect of the change in the ratio, which was overdone, was to bring gold here. Gold became the money of account, and ever since has remained so, even during the paper money régime, prices rising and falling then as gold fluctuated in the price paid for it in paper. The act of 1873, which Mr. Bland seems to regard as the sum of all villainies, merely recognized a fact which had been in existence for forty years, and dropped the silver dollar for the same reason that in Benton's time it was the gold dollar the weight of which was changed. Mr. Bland seeks to make it appear that he is only contending for the use of silver and not for any particular ratio. But the fact is both political parties, the North as well as the South, Wall street as well as Colorado, are overwhelmingly in favor of bimetallism so far as silver and gold coins can be kept at par with each other. Mr. Bland and his compeers have defeated every effort at rational bimetallism by insisting on free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. To consent to any change from this ratio they have regarded as a surrender of their whole case. His claim that the ratio is a question for Congress to determine is utterly unfounded. "Congress has no more power to say how many ounces of silver an ounce of gold can buy than to say how many bushels of wheat an ounce of gold can buy." It can regulate the weight of the coins, as it may regulate the size of the bushel, but in no other way can it regulate the value of either coins or wheat.

SUSAN'S TIME HAS COME.

Among all the women from all parts of the world who are flocking to the sessions of the Woman's Congress, like doves to the windows, there are at least five who should enjoy the spectacle with keen relish and infinite satisfaction. Susan B. Anthony, Julia Ward Howe, Elizabeth Cady Stanton (though present only by proxy), Lucy Stone, and Laura Haviland may regard this great and representative gathering as a personal vindication of themselves. They have lived to see the triumph of the cause in which they were the pioneers and which they advocated in the face of obloquy and persecution. They fought like Trojans for their principles; their successors are reposing on flowery beds of ease. The early reformers, however, may boast proudly that there would have been no flowery beds of ease but for their long and arduous struggle, their determined endurance, their patient hopefulness. As Mrs. Sewall said in her opening address, "it was their sublime courage forty years ago and more that has made this meeting possible." The honor accorded to woman in the proceedings of the World's Fair Congress Auxiliary is the crowning result of their labors.

It is not often that reformers live to see the consummation of their reforms. They are much more likely to get stones than bread if they ask for the latter, and reproach and ridicule than fame during their lives. Few are blest with a sight of fruition. They plant the seed and trust to the future for its maturing. In this case, however, while all the seeds have not borne fruit, the plants have blossomed and are in vigorous condition. Not all the rights claimed by Susan B. Anthony have been conceded yet, for the time is not ripe for them, but she has lived long enough to enjoy the sight of a larger degree of freedom for women, the dissipation of many prejudices, the concession of the right of woman to have a voice in public affairs, and a promising development of evolution. Forty years ago a convention of school teachers was horrified because she was audacious enough to rise and ask a question. Today hundreds of women are discussing publicly all kinds of questions and their addresses are published in the daily papers, read by the public, and applauded or condemned as men's speeches are, without a thrill of astonishment or a protest of ridicule. And Susan B. Anthony has lived to see it and is in the midst of it, an active and enthusiastic participant. The wedge which she inserted in the log in the New York State Teachers' convention forty years ago has split it. Her sex has found its voice and is using it freely and vigorously and no one is astonished. In these world's congresses she not only has had full say but first say and a multitude of listeners. She is talking well, practically and sensibly. She is displaying capacity for administration, fertility in suggestion, and laudable ambition. Her ability in the conduct of public affairs is most creditable. In all this business the Chicago women have played a most important part and Mrs. Potter Palmer once more has demonstrated her capacity for any position a woman can fill. But while she may well feel a pardonable degree of pride and of satisfaction at the success of the congress over which she presides so gracefully, there is one other woman who has every cause to be still prouder and more satisfied—that plain, tough, stanch, clear headed and steel nerved old lady, Miss Susan B. Anthony. Her day of jubilee has come.

THE FINANCIAL DILEMMA.

It is reported from Washington that the free silver coinage men figure out they will have a majority of nearly fifty in the next House and relatively greater strength in the Senate. This statement is not encouraging to the friends of honest money and a sound currency. It is regarded as probable that the silver men would divide in case the repeal of the tax on State bank note circulation were made the alternative to free silver, as it is well known the average Southern Democrat wants the cheapest kind of money he can get. He has favored free silver, not out of any love or veneration for that metal as a circulating medium, but because it would be a step in the direction he wishes to pursue further. What he wants is a scarcely limited issue of paper documents, which do not even bear a promise of redemption in any kind of coin, though he is willing they shall be nominally secured by a mortgage of land and produce, to be loaned upon to within a stated percentage of their "value" as measured in the inflated currency he proposes to have issued against them.

The average Southern Democrat does not expect to obtain this Subtreasury issue, and the next best thing in his estimation would be the plenty of cheap money to be got as a consequence of permitting State banks to issue notes on a plan partly identical with that in vogue before the war. He is preparing to fight for that, "tooth and nail," and hopes to be able to secure it, leaving the free silver men of the West to find the South will have little use for the white metal under the new régime. So there is at least a practical threat that the country will have to choose between two evils—a free circulation of paper "money" which will not be a legal tender in payment of indebtedness, or a free silver dollar that will be legal tender, except where otherwise specifically provided for.

In regard to the first it is argued that most of the Northern States have stringent banking laws under which State bank issues could be prevented from being a loss to the people, and that if the Southern States chose to repeat the old wildcat follies "it would be their own funeral." Possibly the result would be less disastrous to the Nation as a whole than would the free coinage of silver on the now artificial basis of sixteen to one, and it is likely this consideration is what has induced some of the few sound money Democrats to signify a willingness to vote for the repeal of the tax on the State bank notes as the only means of preventing a worse infliction on the public. They must be fully aware that the volume of "money" now in circulation is ample for the requirements of legitimate business, being made the basis for a vastly larger volume of credits under the operation of business methods to which the people were strangers in the early part of this century. They must know that no person need go without money who has labor or the products of labor to sell for it, provided he can find a customer, and that if the market for either be overstocked at any time it is only a temporary relief that can be gained by inflating the currency—a relief, too, that must be paid for by a corresponding depression subsequently. Hence they can only vote for State bank note issues as the lesser of two evils.

It is strange the free silver men cannot see the situation that confronts them. They have carried the thing as far as possible and have succeeded in getting the country weighted down with silver to the extent of practically driving all the gold out of circulation. If they still press the point they may find their own pet metal following the gold into retiracy, being driven out by free State bank paper, even to the issue of fractional currency promises to pay to whoever accepts them. It would be far better for the silver producers to rest content with what they have gained already and trust to legitimate demand for a future market than to invite the disaster that must ensue to them if the people adopt State bank paper and thereby avoid the use of silver altogether.

SECRETARY HINRICHSEN'S bill increasing the fees for the incorporation of companies in this State seems to be a good measure and ought to be passed. Companies can be incorporated now for a dollar fee and the result is a long list of wildcat and visionary concerns. The State Department incurs expense in reference to these. The incorporation bureau of the department is running behind. The Hinrichsen bill provides a moderate fee as follows:

> Twenty-five dollars for the first $10,000 or less of the capital stock; $50 for all amounts of over $10,000 and less than $50,000 of the capital stock; $100 for all amounts of over $50,000 and less than $100,000, and for every additional $100,000 or fractional part thereof the further sum of $25; and no increase of the capital stock of any such corporation shall be valid or effectual until it shall have paid to the Secretary of State $5 for every $10,000 of the increase.

This is quite reasonable. The passage of the law will make the Department of State more than self-sustaining and it will further discourage the incorporation of wildcat companies.

THOUGH Senator Ferguson's bill for a northern normal school has been advanced a stage or two at Springfield there is little chance of it becoming a law. This is a cause for satisfaction, as there is no necessity for a northern normal school. There are two normal schools, or, as they are ridiculously called, normal universities, in the State now, supported by State funds—one at Carbondale and one near Bloomington. These are sufficient. Cook County maintains a normal school at considerable expense in the northern portion of the State. Though it is practically free to pupils from all sections of Illinois, it is not patronized to any considerable extent. That may be because of the loose methods prevailing in the institution, or the generally accepted belief that it is not all that it ought to be. It can be improved. To do so will be cheaper than establishing another normal school. It would cost $100,000 alone to build such an institution. Why go to that expense? The proposition only calls attention once again to the fact that petty sectional prejudices and local interests have led to such a division of the educational grants of the State that Illinois is behind nearly all the Western States in the matter of public education. We have so-called "universities" at Champaign, Carbondale, and Normal, but no first-class college. We have not even a second-rate one, though Illinois spends more money for educational purposes than Michigan with its first-rate university at Ann Arbor.

THE TRIBUNE desires to call special attention to the complaint of Mr. Henry L. Frank, printed in another part of this paper, under the caption "How People are Adjudged Insane." Mr. Frank is well-known in this community and his statements, based as they are upon his own experiences as a juror, will be looked upon as a correct and not overdrawn illustration of the cruel if not brutal manner in which alleged insane persons are treated under our present forms of law. Mr. Frank does not characterize the existing method any too severely when he says it is neither just, humane, nor a common sense procedure. He is right when he affirms that the question of sanity or insanity should be determined by experts and that the Legislature ought to take the matter in hand. It goes without saying that the present Legislature at Springfield, whose time is devoted wholly to politics rather than to useful legislation, cannot be expected to consider a question of humanity, but the subject should not be allowed to drop on that account. The Humane Society should press it and all persons who have any sense of humanity left in them should aid that society. The law should be changed and public sentiment should declare itself in such unmistakable terms that the Legislature cannot afford to ignore it.

GOV. ALTGELD is quite right in insisting that a Congressional apportionment bill shall be passed before a new set of national Representatives is elected from this State. The various sections of Illinois are not now fairly represented in Congress. Chicago should have seven members out of the twenty-two. It has only five. The southern end of the State is overrepresented. An adjustment of the Congressional representation is more necessary in Illinois than in any other State in the Union. The other States have settled the question of Congressional apportionment on the basis of the last census. Illinois failed to do so two years ago because while the Senate at Springfield was Republican the House was Democratic. There could be no agreement therefore. Now both branches are Democratic. There ought to be no difficulty, therefore, about the apportionment. If there is a failure to make one the Democrats will be wholly to blame. The Republicans are not disposed to offer factious opposition to the Democratic scheme, as they recognize the rights of majorities. Any apportionment plan would be an improvement on the present one of grossly unequal Congressional districts.

THE Norwegians obtained a most favorable concession from the weather directory yesterday.

A CITIZEN of Buffalo bears the name of Wojciech Hodorowicz. May we inquire if he is at the head of a chain of banking houses?

BEFORE the Columbus caravels reach Chicago it may be advisable to find out whether the gentlemen who have the gondola concession at Jackson Park will permit them to enter the lagoons.

DOWN in the Midway Plaisance there is a suspicion that the weather clerk is a Norwegian.

IF Gov. Flower of New York expects to keep himself prominently before the public he will have to do some more judicious and well-selected swearing.

CARL SCHURZ still constitutes a full quorum of the Carl Schurz party.

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Little Later On.

Chicago Host (who has been showing him through Packingtown)—"Well, have you seen all you care to see of this hog-killing?"

Visitor—"Yes, and I wish I hadn't come. It makes me feel faint. Let's go."

Chicago Host (anxious to remove the painful impression)—"All right. We'll go and attend a session of the Vegetarian Congress."

Foreign Enough.

Influential Politician—"What kind of position is it you want?"

Office-Seeking Boro—"I'd like a foreign job of some kind."

"Any choice?"

"No—just so its foreign enough."

"Well, go and try your luck in the Midway Plaisance. Here's a half dollar."

Had Learned His Lesson.

"If that man's watch had run down and only needed winding," said the apprentice, "why didn't you wind it and hand it back to him?"

"You are no judge of human nature, my boy," said the old jeweler. "If I had done that I would have lost his trade forever."

And he put a dollar tag on it and hung it up in his window.

PERSONALS.

Miss Frances Willard will prolong her stay abroad till September on account of her health.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox wears a thumb ring and uses five quarts of milk to one complexion bath.

Mrs. Philip Newman of London is the only woman designer and jeweler in all England. Her place in Bond street is well known.

Miss Fawcett, the young Englishwoman of recent "above-the-senior-wrangler" fame, has adopted the profession of electrical engineer.

Queen Victoria has made her last appearance in state if her announcement is to be depended upon. Perhaps, however, she has learned the old Patti trick.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the well-known preacher, says that she has officiated in churches of every creed except those of the Church of England and the Roman Catholic denomination.

Mary Wales, an ancient Boston spinster who died last week, left her entire fortune, amounting to about $8,000, to her pet Thomas cat, called Otto. This Otto last him his whole nine lives.

Mrs. Madeline Vinton Dahlgren has in the dining-room of her house in Washington the mirror used by Dolly Madison in the White House and afterward in her own home as long as she lived.

Mrs. Cleveland's tastes in jewelry are very simple. Although she owns a number of rings she rarely wears any except her wedding ring. A favorite ornament on dress occasions is a beautiful diamond star, which was one of her wedding gifts.

Miss Helen Gould is arranging the details for the building of the Memorial Presbyterian Church by the heirs of Jay Gould at the birthplace of the late financier at Roxbury, N. Y. The church will seat 300 persons. The material to be used in its construction is serpentine stone.

Mrs. Amelia Barr is said to earn from $10,000 to $15,000 a year by her literary work. This is not published with a view to influencing young women to enter the literary field in the hope of making a fortune. It is safer to marry an honest, industrious young man and let him earn the income.

Lady Knutford's article on Macaulay in the *English Illustrated Magazine* exhibits the distinguished essayist and historian in the novel light of a nursery playmate with children. Macaulay, it seems, had a genuine sympathy with the little people and for their amusement used to manufacture nursery rhymes and write them out in bold print capitals with his own hand.

Oberlin College has one woman in its faculty, Mrs. A. A. F. Johnston, professor of mediæval history. Swarthmore College faculty numbers four women, the registrar, the dean, Susan J. Cunningham, Ph. D., professor of mathematics, and Marie A. Kemp, professor of German. The Executive committee of this college consists of eight men and eight women, the Instruction committee of seven women and seven men. The honorable places occupied by Alice Freeman Palmer, Martha Foote Crow, and Marion Talbot in Chicago University are well known.

Among the most valuable presents received by Princess Marie Louise of Parma, wife of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, is a superb diadem from the women of the country over which she is to rule. It contains five magnificent clusters of diamonds in the shape of the Bourbon lily. The base of the diadem is made of rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, representing the Bulgarian colors—red, white, and green. On the central lily is a ruby of rare brilliancy and value. The gift will form the most conspicuous ornament among the Bulgarian crown jewels.

CURRENT NOTES.

Rain has no respect for the baseball player. It falls upon the just and the unjust; and also upon the umpire.—*Picayune.*

"Do you believe the rain falls alike on the just and the unjust?" "Nixie! The unjust swipe the umbrellas."—*Detroit Tribune.*

"So your son took the freshman and sophomore years in college?" "Yes; but the sophomore course he took very thoroughly. He devoted three years to it."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

An exchange says that man's full mental power is not reached before the age of 25. The writer evidently has never mingled with the members of the freshman class of any of our colleges.—*Boston Transcript.*

He—"Now that our little quarrel is all made up, I would ask you to take a good clear, if you were a man." She—"And if you were a woman I should ask you to join me in a real good cry."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"No," said the poet, "I do not want much paper in composition. I write all my verses on a slate." "Delightful," said Cynicus. "You can rub them right out, then, and so destroy all evidence of your weakness."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"You don't seem so enthusiastic about the administration as you were at first." "No." "I remember distinctly that just after the election you said Cleveland 'took the bakery.'" "Yes. But it wasn't as much of a political pie bakery as I thought it was."—*Washington Star.*

Mrs. Upperten—"It was very thoughtless of you to speak of 'Patience on a Monument' in the presence of Dr. Fowkures." Her Daughter—"Why?" Mrs. Upperten—"Because, with so many of his patients under monuments, he probably took it as a personal reflection."—*Troy Press.*

"Fauntleroy cried last night, Nora, and kept Mr. Styles awake, and, in consequence, he is in bad humor this morning." "Yes, madame; but Fauntleroy wanted to lick the paint off his toy camel." "Well, if that happens again to-night let him do it. I want to ask Mr. Styles for a new hat tomorrow."—*Life.*

THE SOLID SOUTH.

Richmond *Dispatch:* Mr. Cleveland will kill any bill which he may regard as dangerous. He holds the veto in his hands. Therefore, no objectionable silver legislation need be feared.

New Orleans *Picayune:* The day will come when the men who fought for the rights, the liberties and independence of the American Southland will stand in the lists of fame among the grandest and noblest of the patriots and martyrs who struck for home, country, and their country's rights.

New Orleans *Times-Democrat:* One thing is certain, and that is that all the instincts of self-protection will arouse the masses of the people to rise and combine against criminals of all sorts. If through the weakness of the law officers or the corruption of juries or from any other cause the perpetrators of atrocious crimes are not punished the people will act for themselves in such matters.

Richmond *Times:* Nothing whatever can justify lynch law. Better let us have anarchy absolute and complete, which would be a state in which every man knew he would have to protect his own by his own arm and would therefore be always ready to do it, than a state of pretended law in which the law afforded no protection at all. Lynch law will not do under any circumstance whatever.

Atlanta *Constitution:* The more the wreckers and the money sharks show their teeth the more settled the purpose of the people's representatives will become. Gold can be sent to a premium any day that the Northeastern gold bugs desire it. The track is clear for them. They have it in their power to create a panic. But the people are not to be turned from their firm purpose, and in the end they will triumph.

Charleston *News and Courier:* Our readers will bear us witness that the *News and Courier* has never, even by silence, given encouragement to the so-called New South sentiment. We have no sympathy for any ex-Confederate who regards or patiently submits that others should regard his services in his country's cause as a crime to be atoned for. Still less do we respect the insane, bumptious youth, who, not having taken any part in the war, condemn their fathers as wrong because they lost.

Memphis *Commercial:* The G. A. R. has fallen into the hands of politicians and has become a mere political machine. The grinding out of pensions is with it a business with respect to which there is no foolish sentiment, and a deserter, a bounty jumper, or any other false claimant is as good for their purpose as a veteran who left a leg on the battlefield. The granting of pensions has become a reward for party service and is derived from that kind of gratitude which has been described as a sense of favors to come.

New Orleans *States:* Those writers and speakers, whether they be Republicans or have the audacity to style themselves Democrats, who speak of the United States in the singular number are simply seeking to use the power of words—a very potent power it is, too—to mislead the popular mind and accustom it to regard the United States as a single consolidated

AGAINST P. D. ARMOUR.

J. W. M'DONOUGH OF NEW YORK GETS A VERDICT FOR $4,550.

The Gotham Man Brought Suit Against the Chicago Packer to Recover $6,000 Expended in the Repair of Premises on West Harrison Street Leased to Armour as a Meat Shop on the Claim That the Lessee Was Obliged to Keep the Building in Good Shape.

A jury in Judge Seaman's court yesterday gave James W. McDonough of New York $4,550 damages in the suit he had brought against P. D. Armour to recover about $6,000 which he had expended in the repair of premises leased to Armour and vacated by him last May. The building was located on West Harrison street close to the bridge and had been occupied by Armour as a meat shop. Under the terms of the lease the plaintiff had contended that it was obligatory on the lessee to keep the building in proper repair.

Court Notes.

George C. Bernhamer, No. 56 Newberry avenue, who was adjudged insane in the Probate court yesterday. He was sent to the asylum at Elgin.

George Murray was sent to jail yesterday by Judge Foley for refusing to pay $60 alimony to his wife and $25 for solicitor's fees in her suit for divorce. He will remain in jail until he pays the money, the court says.

Charles Barry and Charles Witte, who figured in the management of Samuel W. Allerton's Mayoralty campaign, are plaintiffs in a suit filed in the superior Court yesterday against Mr. Allerton for $5,000 damages. The suit is brought to recover on a contract made prior to the last election.

Albert Campbell, foreman of Amundson's printing establishment at No. 52 Fifth avenue, was fined $5 for contempt of court by Judge Horton yesterday. Campbell was summoned to appear as a witness, and when the Deputy Sheriff read the summons he tore it into pieces and threatened to throw the Deputy down-stairs.

Richard O'Neil & Co. were made defendants in eight suits filed yesterday in the Superior Court for a total amount of $6,750. O'Neil & Co. were formerly engaged in the boot and shoe commission business at Monroe and Franklin streets, but failed in October, 1892. The suits were brought on goods said to have been consigned before the failure.

In Judge Grosscup's court yesterday arguments of counsel in the case of Rudolph Koch against the Union Insurance company were concluded and the court delivered a lengthy charge to the jury. In this he reviewed the various points in dispute which would control or fix the responsibility for the explosion aboard the Tioga on the defendant company or against it from all blame. After being instructed the jury retired and rendered a verdict being agreed upon.

Receiver Upton of Giles Bros. & Co. was ordered by Judge Grosscup yesterday to pay $633 to the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association, being the rental for the month of April for the premises occupied by the insolvent concern. The receiver was also directed to pay the rent reserved by a promissory note for $1,000 which was also made payable to him to turn over to Emma O. Asay a valuable emerald pendant and a sapphire pendant now in the possession of the concern.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

16,288—Garn. Withheld.
16,341—Philip H. Gunderman vs. John Ahrens. Trespass.
16,342—Christian Meier, sitty.
16,343—Catherine Charengel vs. Carl H. Charengel. Bill for divorce. M. D. Brown, solr.
16,344—Garn. Withheld.
16,345—Henry A. Foster, etc., vs. L. S. and M. S. Ry. Co. Case, $4,000. L. S. Barber, sitty.
16,346—Garn. Withheld.
16,347—Wesley-Carlson Co. vs. Ellen L. Pratt. Attch., $442.30. W. A. Paulsen, sitty.
16,348—Frank Carney vs. Parker Grace. Bill to foreclose $4 chattel mortgage, solrs.
16,349—G. H. Hicks vs. Ada W. Hicks. Bill for divorce. Steve Albright, solr.
16,350—Commercial National Bank vs. Charles T. Forester. Asst., $600. Weigley, Buckley & Gray, attys.
16,351—Peck Bros. & Co. vs. H. S. Campbell. Asst., $600. O'Donnell & Corbian, attys.
16,352—Henry A. Foster, admr., vs. C., B. & Q. Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. H. Bisbee and W. N. Gemmill, attys.
16,353—Nicholas P. Hansen vs. same. Case, $10,000. Same, attys.
16,354—Jane D. Hanson vs. same. Case, $10,000. Same, attys.
16,355—George Schmidt vs. C. & N. P. Ry. Co. Case, $10,000. Longenecker & Jampolis, attys.
16,356—Robert R. Rasmussen vs. Frank Singer. Trespass. R. Cory, solr.
16,357—James Hughes, use of Archie Abraham, vs. John Sullivan. Appeal.
16,358—Bill filed and vs. McJennings. Foreclose. Edward L. Smith, atty.
16,359—McEntee Electric Co. vs. James and Patrick Hunter, sitty. John D. Hunter, sitty.
16,360—Kate A. Andrews vs. I. C. Ry. Co. Case, $10,000. Case, Hogan & Case, attys.
16,361—Lydia Hyde vs. Pennsylvania Co. Case, $1,700. Julius Stern, sitty.
16,362—Harry C. McGee vs. North Chicago Street Ry. Co. Case, $10,000. Blanchard & Cook, attys.
16,363—Frederick T. Zenther et al. vs. Charlotte Bill to foreclose trust deed, $2,500. Frank [illegible], solr.
16,364—M. B. Clear vs. Nathan Neufeld. Asst., $66.87. H. Hoag, sitty.
16,365—Case. Withheld.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

14,439—Bill. Sager.
14,440—W. A. Lahey vs. Anastasia LaBuy. Bill for review and inj. Lawrence M. Ennis, solr.
14,441—Benjamin vs. Annie Simpson. Bill for divorce. H. K. Allen, solr.
14,442—James Maloney vs. Bridget Maloney. Bill for divorce. Sager, solr.
14,443—Illinois Bldg. and Loan Assn. vs. Philip R. Bill to forc. trust deed, $1,000. W. S. Coy, solr.
14,444—John Redding vs. Mary Redding. Bill for divorce. Smith Weber, solr.
14,445—Seventh Evangelika Lutherska Missions Forening vs. Martin Forsin et al. Bill to correct records. Blanke & Chytraus, solrs.
14,446—Peter J. Finney vs. James Flood. Attch., $1,000. G. D. Swarthout, sitty.
14,447—John Norwalk vs. Mrs. Mary C. Brown. Bill for div. Sager, solr.
14,448—Excelsior Machine & Boiler Works vs. Crawford & Bill Co. Asst., $1,000. W. C. Minard, solr.
14,449—Jennie Curtis vs. Fannie B. Gilbert. Appl. Sager, solr.
14,450—E. Smith & Co. vs. Lars Ohlin et al. Cred. bill. H. R. Wickersham, solr.
14,451—Bill for part. Sager, solr.
14,452—Frieda Efferz vs. Anna Marguerit Elise Bill for part. W. A. DeLanay, solr.
14,453—Charles Starr vs. Frederick Stark. Bill for div. Hunt & Blum, solrs.
14,454—Bill for part. Sager, solr.
14,455—Robert M. Simons vs. The Home Protective Assn. of Chicago. Asst., $1,900. Clark Bros., solrs.
14,456—Alois Umhoffer vs. John A. Burns. Appl. for benefit of Aborn vs. Alvin P. Sawyer. Circuit Court of Cook; attch. vs. K. Macgrove vs. William S. Wedge. Bill for inj. William B. Cunningham, solr.
14,457—Minerva Macgrove vs. William S. Wedge. Bill for injunction. Same solr.
14,458—E. and C. V. Watts vs. Isaac and Charles Jones. Bill for part. Same solr.
14,459—James Poole vs. W. Chic. St. Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. F. Holmes, atty.
14,460—C. O. Erickson vs. Ed Fischer. Replevin. Bill. Withheld.
14,461—Daniel N. Talman vs. Cairo Lumber Co. et al. Cont. Asst., $1,685.75. John G. Henderson, solr.
14,462—Chris Hellmont et al. vs. Theodore Page. Bill.
14,463—H. G. Loomis vs. Hiram W. Sibley. Attachment. Walter S. Holden and W. S. Opp, solrs.
14,464—Ellen Smith vs. Rachel Cohen. Appeal.

County Court—New Suits.

13,797—Pet. of Samuel Jacques and his wife Annie to adopt Lettie Johnson. J. C. Everett, atty.
13,798—Pet. of Cook County Commission Co. vs. S. S. Barkowsky. Appeal.
13,799—Pet. of Harry Scott, Petn. for support, vs. Pet. of Wilhelm Hahlbohm to adopt Tyko M. Yarbeson.

Judgments.

From Goggin—10,461—Terry vs. Pease; deft., $—.
From Tuthill—15,695—Kerfoot vs. Burke; deft., $—. Same vs. C. C. Co.; deft., $416.67.
From Cutting Co. vs. Campbell; deft., $2,389.69.
From Johnson vs. Jacobs; deft., $922.—3,400—H. Cox, atty.
From Clifford—10,110—Nat. Pritz. Co. vs. Harris; deft., $1,—.018—Olson vs. C. and N. W. Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. McKnight vs. Watson; deft., $—.15,526—Alburger vs. Wolfstein Bros.; deft., $—.
From Baker—15,746—Bank of Nova Scotia vs. Hall; deft., $1,020.13—Same vs. Same; deft., $1,860.
From Adams—15,623—Tryson vs. Tonners; deft., $—. Same vs. B. F. Co. vs. Ruben; on fdg., $—.14,—. Same vs. W. S. Mfg. Co. vs. Halstrom; judg., $—.
From Circuit—14,661—I. Peat Co. vs. Brock; deft., $—.15,731—Trowbridge vs. H. Co.; deft., $—.15,577—C. A. L. & P. Co. vs. Schaible; deft., $1,018.89—16,174—Same vs. Same; deft., $1,—.—16,462—U. Natl. Bank vs. McCausland, $1,237.87.

Decrees.

From Gross—3,061—Higgins vs. McEverilly. Asst. in def.
From Tuley—5,422—Bryan vs. Nims; dec. of sale.
From Waite—15,—Synnestvedt; same, —5,354—Same vs. Same; dec. div.—103,007—Mary A. vs. Mary E. Ludwig; same.—5,396—Bertha Stockack; same—112,304—Margaret A. vs. Thomas S. Johnson; same.
From Horton—623—Dettmering vs. Dettmering; dec. div.—Davis vs. Dale; dec.

Calls for Today.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS—Nos. 91, 92, 93.
Judge Burr—Motions, etc.
Judge Grosscup—Call to No. 53.
Judge Seaman—No. 2,975, on trial.
Judge Blodgett—Nos. 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42.
Judge Showalter—No call. No. 143,964 on hearing.
Judge Goggin—No court.
Judge Tuley—Nos. 15, 4,362.
Judge Gollon—No court.
Judge Waite—No court.
Judge Tuthill—No court.
Judge Clifford—No. 4,631 set for hearing.
Judge Adams—Nos. 3,449, 3,512, 3,540, 3,573, 3,628, 3,676, 3,678, 3,691, and 3,734.
Judge Baker—Nos. 3,672, 4,432, 4,984, 4,988, 5,114, 5,115, 5,128, 4,849.
Judge Chetlain—Equity cases at 9:30. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49,

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED BY YOUNG LADY WHO is an expert cashier or experienced in office work, assistant bookkeeper, with a good hand; am quick, neat, and attentive to business; can furnish first-class references. Address M B 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general office assistant; have had full charge of heavy set of books in wholesale house; am quick at figures and write good hand. References given. Address O 377, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN YOUNG LADY with experience wants position in office. 2970 La Salle-st, 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—IN LAUNDRY OFFICE by widow with child, where living rooms are attached; references. Address O 375, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED LADY AS cashier, general office work, or receptress. Address O 362, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS IN first-class private family; willing and experienced in chamber work; or can assist the waitress; can see the lady Thursday afternoon or evening, or any evening before Sunday; good city reference. Address Y J 119, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE—TO HAVE entire charge of baby, have had years of experience in first-class families, no objection to country or travel, good home preferred; best of city references. Please call or address 4907 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED woman to take charge of children, or in any household capacity, except that of cook or laundress. Address O 458, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL; good cook and laundress, or general housework; with good references; go anywhere. Call 561 W. Madison, room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR COLORED DOMESTIC direct from Virginia. PEREGRINO, 133 N. Clark-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework; is first-class cook. Call at 1607 N. Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO SISTERS, COOK, laundress, and second, or general work; city or suburbs. Call 147 St. Clark, MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED AND refined lady as nurse, city or country P., 47 East 49th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WAITRESS, PARLOR maid; English trained girl; private family; city or suburbs. 220 Ontario-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HOUSEWORK 2 NEAT competent German girls; together, separate. 220 Ontario.

SITUATION WANTED—SWEDISH GIRL, 15 years; wants position as nurse. 3113 Wentworth-av., 4th floor.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK IN PRIVATE FAMily; highest references; city, suburbs. 220 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS French girl as cook in small family. Please call at 3107 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK and kitchen girl, hotel or restaurant. Call at 945 st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL, GENERAL housework, in American family; references. 3211 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED — NEAT, EDUCATED Norwegian would like a position as lady's maid. Address C E 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LAUNdress to work by the day. 100 Sizel-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CHILD'S NURSE; German; city references. Call 353 N. Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS MAID AND seamstress. Call at 1607 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid. 3033 Portland-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; EASTERN girl; references; anywhere. 26 N. Clark, Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. 560 W. Forty-fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK BY GERman girl; references. Call 3130 Cottage Grove-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEAMSTRESS WITH fashionable dressmaker; understands general sewing; can do cutting and fitting if wanted; South Side preferred. Address O 452, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would like to go out by the day; North Side; only $2.50. French Dressmaking Parlors, 671 Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FRENCH SEAMstress in family; 5 years' references. Apply MRS. BURLEAUD, 105 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WIDOW FOR FAMILY sewing or to attend children. 219 Cleveland-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIence to furnish-house to take charge of or as housekeeper in a hotel. Can give first-class references. Address O 320, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR in laundry office by a widow; best of references. Address O 376, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF 20 as stenographer; where experience, speed, accuracy, neatness, and close attention to business will be appreciated; am capable of filling first-class position and furnish best of references; would start at moderate salary if chance of improvement. Address M B 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COLLEGE GRADUATE, having experience as stenographer and bookkeeper, desires position; good commercial and penmanship; good correspondent; references: Remington or S. P.; salary $12. Address O 358, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LADY stenographer and typewriter operator. Address E. L. J., 300 Washington-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer wishes half-day position; terms moderate. Address Y 115, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPher (Remington); understands business correspondence, punctuation, spelling, etc. O 316, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER, 2½ years' experience; can furnish machine; salary $10. Address O 384, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; 4 mos. experience in office. Address O 515, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady stenographer; Remington operator. Address O 340, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; Remington operator. Adress Y X 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; Remington; 3 years' city experience; references. Address O 387, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer; owns Remington machine; reference. Address O 350, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT YOUNG lady stenographer. Address M A 172, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR 2 OR 3 MONTHS, beginning July 1, by a lady, a position as French interpreter, either in city or World's Fair; highest references. Address, stating terms, etc., C. L., Arizona, 423-st. and Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT MILLIner would like a few more engagements by the day; satisfaction guaranteed. M B 122, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED; MUST GIVE good references and furnish bond; a good opportunity is offered a competent and reliable man. Address O 326, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—IN OFFICE; STATE EXPERIence in detail and salary demanded. Address O 421, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN; MUST BE TEMperate, steady, and competent; good penman. 209 E. Madison-st.

BOOKKEEPER—GIVE REFERENCES, AGE, AND experience; man or woman. Address M B 138, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—ASSISTANT—YOUNG MAN OF 20 to 25 years; quick neat writer; first-class references required. Address O 449, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN: A1; $15 TO $20. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

BILL CLERK—FOR WHOLESALE GROCERY; 2 state age and experience. Address O 416, Tribune.

CLERKS—TWO FOR OFFICE, TWO FOR ENTRY, one shipping; $10 and $12; good positions. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

CLERK—A FIRST-CLASS SHIPPING CLERK. Must be a hustler and competent. State age, experience and salary expected. O 430, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG; OF GOOD EDUCATION, 17 TO 19 years old, for office and sample department; must be wholesaling house; good references as to character. Address O 450, Tribune office.

PENMAN—GOOD; QUICK IN FIGURES, FOREign money, and foreign languages, by a Custom House broker. Address, with references, O 407, Tribune office.

SHIPPING CLERK—YOUNG MAN, 20, SPEAKing German. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

YOUNG MAN—TO ASSIST IN GENERAL OFFICE work; state references and wages expected. Address O 361, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—AS BOOKKEEPER AND FOR general office work; German. Address O 361, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—GOOD, BRIGHT YOUNG MAN for office work. 244-246 Jackson-st.

YOUTH—WHO HAS SOME EXPERIENCE IN office work, filing papers, etc.; must write well and have reference. Address O 477, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING MEN—FINE MEDIUM; LIBERAL Acoms. Manhattan Pub. Co., 84 La Salle-st.

CANVASSERS—FOR A MONTHLY MUSICAL Journal. Big chance to make money. Call or address Room 830 Park Gate Hotel.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALESman who has confidence in his own ability and money enough to pay traveling expenses to represent a large manufacturing company and take percentage of profits on sales; can control entire country and make big money. Address for interview M B 134 Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS; ONE WHO UNDERStands the business thoroughly and knows how to manage a department; must speak German and English fluently, and be highly recommended. Address Lock Box 287, Hammond, Ind.

SALESMAN—VARNISH SALES; MAN FOR CHICAgo and adjoining territory by one of the oldest and best-known houses in the U. S.; only first-class experienced man with extensive territory need apply. Address G H 449, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT MAN TO act as salesman; one accustomed to working in large factories preferred; salary or commission. The Werner Co., 160 to 174 Adams-st. Apply only at Room 443.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING—EXPERIENCED IN Spices, coffees, and sauces, or grocery business, for adjacent and Western territory; state age, references, and experience in trade. M B 16, Tribune.

SALESMAN—LIVE, FOR THE BEST FOUNTAIN Open in the market. Territory given. Call or address Room 835 Park Gate Hotel.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING SALESMEN WHO ARE selling the saloon trade to handle a profitable side line. GEO. A. BAYLE, 504 N. Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMEN—TWO: NEW NOVELTY, WORLD'S Fair. WILCOX, 227 Wabash-av., store.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING—TWO EXPERIENCED German; staple article, saloon trade; Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. M B 126, Tribune.

SALESMEN—TO SELL TO STORES, GOOD COMmissions. Wiegand Picture Hanger company, Pittsburg, Pa.

SALESMEN—THREE EXPERIENCED SALESmen. Apply at Room 27, 115 Monroe-st., before 12 a.m. Friday, May 19.

SALESMEN — EXPERIENCED — FOR BUSINESS Chance office. Call Room 74, Reaper Block.

SOLICITORS—FIRST-CLASS, BY LEADING CHIcago corporation; city work; salary only; state experience and references or no notice taken. Address M B 130, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—BIG MONEY—SELLING PERFECtion Fire Escape; hotels, homes, and travelers need these light, simple, secure, and small cost necessities. Address O 474, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—TO REPRESENT THE FIDELITY Mutual Life; permanent; advancement, and good pay. F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager, 46, 118 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITORS—SALARY AND COMMISSION; NO Peddling. 3602 State-st., Chicago.

TRAVELING MAN—EXPERIENCED—TO SELL cigar specialty; salary to start, $50 per month and expenses. Address O 406, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOYS—TEN, WHO LIVE AT HOME, TO SELL photographs on the new whaleback passenger boat Christopher Columbus; good pay to bright boys. Apply at office under stairway at Van Buren-st. dock this morning.

BOY—BRIGHT, NOT UNDER 15, WHO WRITES A good hand; one who has had experience in railroad office preferred. Apply at once, with parent. 304 Tacoma Building.

BOY—RESPECTABLE OFFICE BOY; WAGES TO commence, $3 per week. Apply BRADLEY & CO., 18 River-st.

BOY—16, FOR OFFICE; GOOD WRITER; $5. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

BOY—GOOD, SMART OFFICE. SENOUR MFG. Co., 2520 Quarry-st.

BOY—STRONG; 15; GOOD HABITS; $3.50 WEEK. Address O 419, Tribune office.

BOYS—EVENINGS, TO LEARN TELEGRAPHing on our lines. Superintendent, 175 Fifth-av.

Trades.

BUTCHER — UNMARRIED MAN. COLUMBIA Market, 351 Rush-st.

DRAFTSMAN—GOOD; FOR PERSPECTIVES, who is capable of rendering them in line and color. Apply 27 Metropolitan Block.

GARDENER AND FLORIST—TO MAKE FLOWER Beds and keep same in order for the season. H. C. REW, 3619 Prairie-av.

PAINTERS—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTers and trimmers; none but sober men need apply. 239 S. Paulina-st.

PAINTERS—GOOD SIGN; ON BOARD OR GLASS. 68 Lake-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—MUST BE GOOD MAN WITH GOOD references. Apply 104 State-st., Room 18, by 9 o'clock this morning.

COACHMAN—TO TAKE CARE OF TWO HORSES and harness; good place; reference required. Address O 404, Tribune office.

COACHMAN — 2965 PRAIRIE-AV.; $25 AND board.

MAN—TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES. 356 STATE-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—ALSO Caligraph; $12. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

Miscellaneous.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE CONFINING THEMselves in offices until they are losing their health to sell life insurance for the Fidelity Mutual Life and be independent and have outdoor exercise; six agents wrote $100 in Cook County last year $2,000,000, averaging over $200 per month apiece. Why not give it a trial? You cannot lose anything and it may be your fortune. FRANK B. FLEMING, Western Agent, 46, 118 Dearborn-st.

GENTLEMEN—EVENINGS, TO LEARN TELEGraphing on our lines. Superintend't, 175 5th-av.

HUSTLER—FOR RENTING DEPT.: MODERATE salary; $100 cash security required. International Col. Directory, 220 Manhattan Bldg.

LAWYER—BRIGHT YOUNG LAWYER WHO has had some practical experience, by large manufacturing firm; one with knowledge of contract drawing and collection laws preferred. Address with references and salary wanted, O 469, Tribune office.

MAN—WHO IS THOROUGHLY POSTED IN STAtionery and can make estimates on blank books, to act as head salesman and manager. Address N 393, Tribune office.

MAN—AN EXPERIENCED SINGLE MAN (milker) for second work in barn, to care for lawn, and used to milking; references required. Address O 380, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG—OF MORE THAN ORDINARY ability; confidential position; good accountant. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

MAN—STRONG YOUNG, 19; STORE; GENERAL work; good character; $6 week. Address O 413, Tribune office.

MAN—TO COLLECT AND CANVASS; INSURance. JORDAN, 518, 173 E. Jackson-st.

MANAGER—TO PLACE OUR PERFUME MAchine throughout the city; a splendid opportunity for the proper person. D. A. HYMAN, S. W. corner Lake and Dearborn.

MANAGER — FOR SUBSCRIPTION BOOK House. Address O 409, Tribune office.

MEN—TWO MEN TO OPERATE TROY WASHING machine and wringers at Great Northern Hotel.

POSITIONS SECURED COMPETENT MEN. CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., Room 11, 323 Dearborn.

PORTER—AT CURRIER'S HOTEL, 15 S. CLARK-st.; also chambermaid.

PORTER—HEAD; EXPERIENCED; IN HOTEL; good chance for A1 man. 400 State-st.

YOUNG MAN—18 TO 20 YEARS OLD WHO writes a good hand and is used to office work. Apply to Western Tannery and Glove Works, 37 to 43 Coventry-st., near North-av.

YOUNG MAN TO WORK ON TELEPHONE, 2 TO 10 p. m. every day; salary $5 per week. Address M B 147, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG LADY SINGLE ENTRY bookkeeper; must write good hand and be correct and careful. A. W. CLEAVER & CO., 103 to 107 E. 38th-st.

BOOKKEEPER—SINGLE LADY, THOROUGHLY experienced; $15. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

SALESLADIES—CLOAK; FIRST-CLASS. APPLY at the BEE HIVE, 172-176 State-st.

YOUNG LADY WHO IS BRIGHT; ALSO BOOKkeeper; complete trade position; jewelry business. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Domestics.

CHAMBERMAID—HOTEL; WITH RECOMMENDations; good chance. 400 State-st.

COOK—GERMAN GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY; references required. MRS. ANDREWS, 2603 Prairie-av.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS, IN PRIVATE FAMILY. 1169 East 53d-st, corner Jefferson-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—GIRL; GERMAN OR Swede preferred. 3438 Wabash-av.

COOK—WASHER, AND IRONER; REFERENCES required. Apply 3232 Lake Park-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—FIRST-CLASS. 5114 Ribble-st.

COOK—AND SECOND GIRL; COMPETENT; 4820 Woodlawn-av.

COOK—COMPETENT. APPLY AT 468 JACKSON-blvd.

COOK—GOOD COOK, SWEDE OR GERMAN. 2520 Prairie-av.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS; THREE IN FAMILY. 3136 Lake Park-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—AND 2D GIRL; RECommendations required. 5738 Washington-av.

COOK—GOOD WOMAN COOK. CALL AT ONCE, 2138 Michigan-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—COMPETENT. WITH references. 6126 Kimbark-av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—GIRL—IN SUBURBAN family of four; no children; wages $4. Call 996 Polk-st., Chicago, or 87 Grove-st., River Forest.

GIRLS—1 TO DO PLAIN COOKING, 1 TO DO second work, 1 to nurse; high wages to all and good treatment. Call in store, 147 N. Clark-st. MATHEWS.

GIRL—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL FOR GEN eral second work at 241 Ashland-boulevard, near Van Buren; wages $4.

GIRLS—2 PROTESTANTS—COOK AND LIGHT second work; references. 4356 Ellis-av.

GIRL—FOR SECOND WORK IN FAMILY OF 3. 2118 Michigan-av.

GIRL—GOOD, TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. 3241 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; no washing; good wages; one willing to go to country during July and August preferred. 4356 Oakenwald-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, family of two, near 35th-st. and Vincennes-av. Address O 364, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—CAPABLE GERMAN OR SWEDE for general housework; highest wages paid. 42 Ray-st., near Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. Apply at 6704 Stewart-av., Englewood.

HOUSEWORK—GENERAL, AND PLAIN COOK; Swedish girl; no washing; wages $5. 5339 Cornell-av., Hyde Park.

HOUSEWORK—SWEDISH GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. MRS. SVEGBERG, 5731 Princeton-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 3365 Indiana-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK AT 4243 Vincennes-av.

HOUSEWORK—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; small family. 174 Eugenie-st.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good wages. 4021 Madison-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. 3812 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL. CALL AT 168 Oakwood-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. Call 3828 Vernon-av.

HOUSEWORK — GIRL; GENERAL; REFERENces required. Call 165 E. 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS—$5 PER WEEK. 5128 KIMBARK-av.

LAUNDRESS—WAGES $5 PER WEEK. 6121 Kimbark-av.

MIDDLE AGED WOMAN — FOR COOKING, washing, and ironing; best references. 2926 Michigan-av.

NURSE—A COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE ENtire charge of infant. Apply at once 46 Delaware-pl., 3d flat.

NURSE—NEAT, WILLING GIRL; GOOD PAY and home. 3238 Vernon-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

NURSE—COMPETENT GIRL; AND ASSIST with light second work. 3246 Vernon-av.

NURSE—COMPETENT, AND TO ASSIST WITH up-stairs work; call at once. 288 Belden-av.

NURSE GIRL. APPLY WITH REFERENCE. 5410 Madison-av.

SECOND GIRL—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR second work at 4942 Ellis-av. References required.

WAITRESS AND PARLOR MAID—FIRST-class; good references required. 579 Dearborn-av.

WINDOW-WASHER—AND SCRUB GIRLS. APply office Hotel Metropole, corner Michigan-av. and 23d-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

APPRENTICES — SEWING GIRLS — WAIST, skirt hands, and learners; steady work, high wages. 213 State-st., Room 26.

CORSETMAKER—CALL AT 1605 UNITY BLDG. between 2 and 4 p. m.

DRESSMAKER—IMMEDIATELY. 62 N. CLARK-st., Room 21.

FOREWOMAN—INDUSTRIOUS, FOR FASHIONable modiste. A 11, 235 Dearborn-av.

SEAMSTRESS—GENTLEMAN WILL EMPLOY plain seamstress regularly to keep his clothing in repair; liberal compensation. Address O 317, Tribune.

TAILORESS, FINISHERS, BASTERS, FIRST class, on custom pants. Apply, all week, 76-78 Fifth-av., Room 11.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for competent girl for general housework. 4837 Lake-av.

HOUSEKEEPER — GIRL. ADDRESS O 478, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

CALIGRAPH OPERATOR—NO LEARNER OR INexperienced, but one not afraid of work; hours 8 to 2 p. m., Saturday 12 m. Address O 400, Tribune office. State salary.

STENOGRAPHER—SKILLFUL AND EXPERIenced lady; one that can take very rapid dictation, read notes readily, and do neat and accurate machine work. Don't apply unless can fulfill above requirements. Call Thursday and Friday, 916 Rookery.

STENOGRAPHER ALD TYPEWRITER—LADY; expert; must be familiar with railway work; a liberal salary to one possessing desired qualifications. Address, with specimen of typewriter work, O 332, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—NEAT YOUNG LADY, PERMAnent position; prefer one with machine; moderate salary, light duties. Call 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., at 506 Chamber of Commerce.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY CAN HAVE DICTAtion and use of machine for dictating two hours daily. Eclectic Shorthand College, Venetian Bldg., 36 Washington.

STENOGRAPHERS — 3; CALIGRAPH; ALSO Bookkeeper and stenographer; $12. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

STENOGRAPHERS—THREE—CAPABLE OF RUNning Ideal Hammond; exceptionally good positions. Hammond T. W. Co., 198 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER—$8 PER WEEK; PREFER ONE who owns machine. Address O 370, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHERS—THREE YOUNG LADIES; $8 a. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

CANVASSERS—LADY AND GENTLEMEN CANvassers for butter business; good pay to right parties. Apply 105 41st-st.

GIRLS — EXPERIENCED CIGAR BOX TRIMmers at 145 Ontario-st.

LADIES—4, BETWEEN 18 AND 25 YEARS, PERfect figures, to partake in French fencing, and when cultivated eventually to be presented in different cities under good salary; exercise from 7 to 9 evenings; each pay in exercise season $2 per week. Address O 325, Tribune office.

LADIES FOR ENGAGEMENT WHERE AClquaintance, influence, and appearance (as well as ability and energy) will be appreciated. Address O 356, Tribune office.

LADIES—LIGHT, CLEAN WORK YOU CAN DO last home; good pay. Office, 145 Illinois-st., near Clark.

LADIES—EVENINGS, TO LEARN TELEGRAPHing on our lines. Superintendent, 175 Fifth-av.

SOLICITORS—LADY; GOOD SALARY; NO PEDdling. 3602 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—LADIES TO WRITE AT HOME. INclose stamped envelope. BERTHA BENZ, Sec., South Bend, Ind.

WOMEN—EXPERIENCED — TO MAKE LAMP shades. Apply before 10 a. m. MARSHALL FIELD & CO., retail.

YOUNG GIRLS — TO LEARN MILLINERY. 151 31st-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO Agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint subagents. A rare chance for men to make money. Sample and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BLAINE'S MANual of Useful Information; new book; 508 pages; 100 per cent profit to agents, some of whom are making $50 weekly; you can do just as well if you try. Send 50 cents for outfit, postage paid, or call Room 1020, 334 Dearborn-st. OGILVIE & CO.

AGENTS—GOOD LOCAL AGENTS IN EVERY County; also a few general agents to sell a specialty of general need; no money; experience unnecessary; steady employment. For particulars address 1518 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

AGENTS—A RELIABLE PERSON TO TAKE the agency in their town for one of the best paying articles on the market; sells for 25c; pays 100 per cent profit; sells to every family; inclose stamp. ROBT. S. WEST, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS—TO SELL THE CHEAPEST NICKEL plated self-acting water faucets. Inc. SEED, manufacturer, 23 Center-st., New York.

AGENTS—100 BOOT—HUSTLERS; $5 TO $10 easily made. Call from 9 to 11 a. m. 1800 Wabash-av.

AGENTS—TWO INTELLIGENT CITY CANDY Agents. Call 776 12th-st.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE THE GEN Agency in your territory for our new goods. Address The Hart Mfg. Co., Dayton, O.

WANTED—6 MORE SPECIAL AGENTS IN COOK County to represent the Fidelity Mutual Life (Fouse plan). Six agents wrote in 1892 $2,393,000. Will make advances to those that can show good record and ability. Major Block, 140 La Salle-st. Call on terms of 10, 15, and 20 years, renewable without examination. Semi-endowment at life rates (30 per cent below old life rate) and life rate endowments at life rates. Also 10, 15, and 20 payment optional limited policies, non-forfeitable after third year, for paid up or cash values. Also ordinary 15 per cent below Massachusetts companies and cash value 15 per cent higher. Liberal terms to men of experience. Come and compare our contracts with any other company and decide for yourself.

F. B. FLEMING, Rooms 46, 47, 48, 118 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PRACTICAL PAINTER AS AGENT to take West Side in a specialty for master painters; big money to a worker. Address O 371, Tribune office.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKER—TO TAKE CHICAGO RIGHT TO teach and sell new system of dress cutting; can be taught in three hours; big profits and steady work; call and investigate. BEVERLY & KUBEC, 100 Security Building, 5th-av. and Madison-st.

DRESSMAKER—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARISian School of Dresscutting, 210 State.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade; some are experienced bookkeepers; some own machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

STORAGE.

AT THE S. W. CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND Congress-sts., near Grand Central and C., R. I. & P. depots, the Chicago Storage Warehouse has doubled its former capacity and has unsurpassed facilities for storing all kinds of merchandise, household goods, etc.; private rooms with keys; space with or without office rooms, for sale or shipment of supplies and repairs; 1 block south of Van Buren-st. SNOW & SNOW, Props., Tel. Main, 501.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE— 80, 82, and 84 S. 12th-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS. NEW AND CLEAN, PERMANENT AND RELIABLE. EXPRESSING DONE. TEL. 786 SOUTH.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; goods sold on commission; advances made. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS— Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—15, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

TO RENT—LOFTS AND BUILDINGS FOR STORage purposes. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

UNION PARK CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST Fireproof storage for furniture, merchandise, pianos, etc.; private rooms; money loaned; tel. W. 153, 503 and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—A NATIONAL CASH REGISTER AS good as new; liberal reduction if taken at once. WALLACH, 188 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WALL CASES, SHOW CASES, AND safe cheap. Address O 472, Tribune office.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LAT. Gest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 S. Canal-st., near Madison.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF A FIRST-CLASS desk for the very lowest price call at 86 Lake-st., the cheapest house in the city for office furniture, etc. City Office Furniture Co.

WANTED—35 TO 40 FEET OF WALL FIXtures and counters for drug store, together with prescription case; in good order; must be cheap for cash. Apply to ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., 92 Lake-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SALOON FIXTURES. Address J. M. Bell, 320 Dearborn-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

ATTORNEY W. J. MOYER, SUITE 517 CHICAgo Opera-House, 112 Clark-st. Confidential cases a specialty. Advice free; information furnished investors. Sundays from 10 to 12.

GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 194 DEARA.-born-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

DR. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL PHYSICIAN. Room 4, 183 S. Clark-st. Hours 9-5.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State, Palmer House.

WANTED—CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1892; STATE price. Address O 420, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CASH GETS $200 LOT FOR $480 this week; quick. Address O 322, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-BLVD.—

ELEGANT NEW 3-STORY STONE-FRONT RESIDENCES ON MICHIGAN-BLVD., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 44TH-ST.

3 short blocks from 43d-st. elevated road station. Parties contemplating purchasing homes in the near future will serve their best interests by inspecting these elegant residences; they are exquisite in architectural design and in point of interior finish and decorations they are unsurpassed; finished in various hardwoods, special design mantels and sideboards, consoles and hall tree built in; open sanitary plumbing; bath-rooms finished in Italian and marble; houses heated by hot-water heat throughout; large lot with each house, 25x125 to 20-ft. alley; corner lot 30x161; considering the location and advancing prices on this popular boulevard we will give the best bargain in a first-class home in the city; prices from $27,000 to $40,000.

Open for inspection today.

REA & CO., Exclusive Agents, 92 Rookery.

ALBERT MENDEL, Builder.

FOR SALE—

GRAND-BLVD., NO. 4111.

New elegant buff Bedford stone front; it is entirely different in design from any ever before placed on the south side; the regular boulevard; many fine features being added; 3 bathrooms, one off the front bedrooms, conservatory, library, billiard room, bath-room, and in point of interior finish and decorations unsurpassed; 14 rooms, finished in various hardwoods; special design console, mantels, sideboard, and hall tree built in; open sanitary plumbing; hot water heat; the latest improved gas logs; house 25x94 feet; lot 25x175 feet to alley; open for inspection every day.

H. M. WILCOX, Builder. REA & CO., 92 Rookery, Or 5677 43d-st.

FOR SALE—

GRAND-BLVD., NO. 4020.

The new elegant 3-story buff Bedford stone front, 13 rooms, finished throughout in various hardwoods; special design mantels, sideboards, and hall tree built in, open sanitary plumbing, bath-room a gem, billiard-room, etc., hot water heat, combination gas and incandescent electric light fixtures, front 25-ft. lot 25x150, house 25x72 ft.; open for inspection every day from 10 to 4 o'clock.

REA & CO., 48 Rookery, Or Corner Grand-blvd. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—CALL AT ONCE IF YOU ARE HUNTing for a genuine bargain. The following choice World's Fair sites will be sold this week at the best prices:

55x125—S. e. cor. 63d and Farwell-av.

80x125—66th-pl., cor. of alley, near Stony Island-av., south front.

50x125—67th-st., near Stony Island-av., south front.

40x125—66th-st., near Stony Island-av., south front.

ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN 62d and 63d-sts., 75x175, easy terms of payment. KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X133 ft., 100 ft. n. of 76th-st., e. f.; lots on Dickey-st., 50x 123 ft., 100 ft. n. of 75th-st., W. f. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision on 80th and Loomis-sts., with station on same on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. dummy branch; will make liberal terms. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER ONLY—4747 EVANS-AV. 3-story flat building, well rented, and detached corner house; 4850 Langley-av. Also some of the best lots at very cheap prices, for cash, on Vincennes-av. and 43d-st.; an offer wanted. OWNER, 495 43d-st., Flat 6.

FOR SALE—2 MODERN STEAM-HEATED FLAT buildings on the corner in Hyde Park; rents net about $5,000; price $50,000; will take house in good suburb as part pay. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST CORNER ON ST. Lawrence-av., 50x125; a good investment. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estd 1879. Major Blk., 140 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS IN MODern residences on Michigan-av.; one for $34,000 and one for $33,000. Call for full particulars. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE HOME CONVEnient to 39th-st. station of Ill. Cent. and electric cars. Cheap if taken at once. Inquire of owner on premises, 3834 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—FORCED TO SELL ON ACCOUNT OF bank failure, my piece, 40th and Vincennes, and lot on 42d-st. Address O 392, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-AV., NEAR 53D-ST. AND Cottage Grove-av., 50x120, west front; if taken at once $80 per foot. ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER RESIDENCE, with barn, 50 feet front, $18,000; the greatest residence bargain on the West Side. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estd 1879. Major Blk., 140 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—CORNER of Milwaukee and Armitage-avs., has 200 ft. front on Milwaukee-av. POWELL BROS., Owners, office 1603 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON-ST., COR. KRAMER—I Frame store, rooms above, and corner lot; cheap. HARRY GREENEBAUM,

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS of two rooms or more, accessible to World's Fair.

	Per month.
[illegible] 3-d st. near 36th	$200
[illegible] 3-d st. near 36th	300
[illegible] Vincennes-av.	150
[illegible] Vincennes-av.	160
[illegible] Vincennes-av.	360
[illegible] Vincennes-av.	360

FLATS FURNISHED.

[illegible] 3-d st. near Fair	$100
[illegible] 3-d st. near Fair	100
[illegible] 3-d st. accessible to Fair	70
[illegible] 3-d st. at Kenwood	100
[illegible] 3-d st. at Kenwood	100

Layout and 424 ... with rooms, en suite or separate; any and all with rooms, en suite or separate, furnished, in private houses, from $2 per day; accommodations for board made at reasonable rates.

Rooms in families in the suburbs. Call Room 12 Inter Ocean bldg., 3d floor.

E. H. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Room 12 Inter Ocean bldg., 3d floor.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE, 6 MONTHS OR 1 year; a few minutes' walk from World's Fair entrance of 57th and 59th-sts.; an elegant residence, 13 rooms, hardwood finish, very elaborate, electric light, with fireplaces, large grounds, lot 100 feet front; look at it; 5748 Kimbark-av. WM. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 2 Fahnestock bldg., cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.

TO RENT—1200 61ST-ST., 7 ROOMS, PER [illegible]
TO RENT—[illegible] 8 rooms, per month ... $ 75
TO RENT—[illegible] 9 rooms, per month ... 60
TO RENT—[illegible] 9 rooms, per month ... 60
TO RENT—[illegible] 12 rooms and barn, per mo.... 55
TO RENT—[illegible] 7 rooms, per month ... 500
TO RENT—[illegible] 10 rooms, per month.... 500
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELLIS-AV., NEAR 41ST, 12-ROOM furnished house, $125, choice South Side location; furnished houses, flats, and stores for 6 months or more, from suburbs, for six months or more, from $75 to $200 per month; call this morning.
P. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 326 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES—
FAIR TERM.
[illegible]-av., near 43d-st., elegant 9-rooms.....$170.00
[illegible] near 36th-st., elegant 9-rooms.....$150.00
REA & CO., No. 8 The Rookery.

Branch 927 43d-st.

TO RENT—341 53D-ST., NEAR KIMBARK-AV. residence; completely in every detail.
HALL DRESSER & CO.,
The Temple, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—20 E. 16TH-ST., 4-STORY BRICK; [illegible] 14 rooms; newly painted; furniture for sale; [illegible] quiet, respectable neighborhood; L. & E. R. to door; splendid for World's Fair.

TO RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE ON 64TH-ST., CHICAGO Lawn; large lot; [illegible] $25; sell on monthly payments of $12, $15, $20; 6c fare.
JOHN F. EBERHART & SON, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS of from 3 to 11 rooms, conveniently located to [illegible] and center of city.
SULLIVAN, R. 55, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSE IN KENWOOD [illegible] furnished, for one year or six months; [illegible] rent. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., 201 Lake-st.

TO RENT—5721 ROSALIE-CT., 1 BLOCK FROM [illegible] 9-room residence with all conveniences.
CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—3437 MICHIGAN-av.; immediate possession; everything in first-class order; rent $225. Apply to owner, S. GREGSTEN, Window Hotel, 3437 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NEW 12-ROOM HOUSE, 2209A [illegible] two baths; furnace grates, laundry tubs, [illegible] etc. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—30 E. 16TH-ST., NEAR MICHIGAN-av.; 3-story stone; rent $75; furniture for sale.

TO RENT—1415 MICHIGAN-AV.—A 3-STORY stone front private residence; furniture for sale.

TO RENT—OFF. WORLD'S FAIR — HOUSES, [illegible] lots. W. L. ALLEN, 241 E. Madison.

North Side.

TO RENT — DEARBORN-AV., TWO FLOORS (first and basement), a long or short lease; furnished, unfurnished, or partially; or will sell the entire contents; everything complete; has steam heat; janitor service; [illegible] large brick barn; $1,500 a year. Apply to A. L. SHAW, 94 floor, 214 Madison-st.

TO RENT—BELLEVUE-PLACE, OVERLOOKING Lake, corner of Rush-st.; [illegible] or ten rooms, hot water heat; rent $250 per month.
T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—534 GARFIELD-AV. FINE MODern dwelling, $75; near Lincoln Park; [illegible] open for inspection daily.
PETER VAN VLISSENGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME PRIVATE DWELL. [illegible] near Lake Shore drive; 15 rooms; [illegible] moderate rent; possession May 1.
Tel. 667 H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETE—MAPLEwood, near Dearborn-st., 2-story brick residence, 13 rooms and bath; 6 or 12 months' lease.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS—A [illegible] room house, nicely furnished, modern, on the [illegible] street; owner goes to the country. S. M. HILLARD, 115 Monroe-st., Room 42.

TO RENT—A RESIDENCE, NO. 436 ELM-ST., [illegible] Lake Shore drive. Inquire Room 23, 125 [illegible]

TO RENT—WORLD'S FAIR SITE, NEW brick 12-room house, bath-room, etc. Apply on premises, J. J. HOLTON, 6405 Oglesby-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—NEW 20-ROOM RESIdence, Lake Shore drive, Cedar-st. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—32 ST. CLAIR-ST., 10-ROOM HOUSE. OGDEN SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON ADAMS-st., near Oakley-av., for 2, 3, or 4 months from October 1; a good [illegible] community, billiard room and dance hall in same; references required. For particulars, R. C. MILLER, 185 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—300 PARK-AV., CORNER LEAVitt-st., [illegible] 2-story and basement brick; all modern; [illegible] barn. OWNER, 280 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—$30; 1208 WILCOX-AV.; 9 ROOMS; [illegible] range; near Madison cable.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—AT WAUKEGAN; A NICE RESIdence containing 10 rooms; bath rooms; lavatories; [illegible] steam heat; lot fronting [illegible] feet; best part of town; 10 minutes' walk from depot. Address O 346, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES AND FLATS; [illegible] suburbs.
H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Est'd 1870. Major Blk., 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS during the World's Fair.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED [illegible] also rooms; reasonable. BRUCE, 1139 [illegible]

Suburban.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT MAYwood, either on Northwestern or Milwaukee and St. Paul road; [illegible] ride; by month or year; complete furnished house, with piano, organ, bedrooms, bath, toilet-rooms, hot and cold water, [illegible] sanitary plumbing, dining-room, kitchen, summer [illegible] laundry, playhouse, stable, carriage-house, with 2 stalls, ground 300x250, good walk and drives, [illegible] water; rent $300 per month. Apply 2213 Calumet-st.

TO RENT—LONGWOOD—ROCK ISLAND RY., 20 minutes' ride, new 9-room, modern house; [illegible] complete; direct transportation to the World's Fair.
E. F. HILLARD,
Room 989 The Rookery.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—LARGE LIST OF [illegible] rooms, furnished and unfurnished.
SMITH & JUNE, 88 Washington-st.
Oak Park office, 145 Lake-st.

TO RENT OR SALE—PROSPECT-AV., MORgan Park, near depot, beautiful residence; modern conveniences; [illegible] of six months; [illegible] barn; full particulars. O 357, Tribune.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—8-ROOM HOUSES, [illegible] with bath, furnace, etc. W. M. R. [illegible] Washington-st. Room 9.

TO RENT—IN WILMETTE—HOUSE OF 7 rooms; furnished if desired; large grounds. F. W. BARNES, 537, 79 Dearborn-st.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AT LAKE DELAVAN—[illegible] 8-room cottage, furnished, at the [illegible] summer resort; a very desirable location; [illegible] a frontage of 200 feet on the lake and have a depth of 600 feet; it can be secured for the season or by the year at a most reasonable rental.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED — TO RENT — COMPLETELY FURnished house of 7 or 8 rooms, east of Wabash-av. and south of 12th-st.; rent $150 to $200 per month. Address M A 176, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
IN THE WOODSTOCK FIREPROOF
Apartment Building,
northwest corner of Wabash-av. and 26th-st.; light and very desirable 7 and 8 room flats, equipped with
Hot and cold water,
Hardwood finish,
Artistic mantels,
China closets,
Tile bathrooms,
Refrigerators,
Elevator service,
Janitor service,
Sanitary plumbing,
[illegible] to
modern conveniences; rental moderate.
MADDEN BROS. & CO.,
Corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT— EXTRA DESIRABLE.
ONE APARTMENT IN THE
EAST AND SOUTH EXPOSURE.
[illegible]

[illegible] 434-place, near Drexel-blvd., elegantly finished [illegible]; all large and light; steam heat, gas [illegible] service, hot water, tile bath-room, hall tree, [illegible] sideboard, console, mirror; [illegible] and marble [illegible] cornices, screens, etc.; sunlight in every room; apply on premises. W. H. PRUYN, owner.

TO RENT—
Elegant new modern flats 7 and 8 rooms, steam heat, hot water, janitor service; S. W. cor. 40th and Grand-av.; one block from Ill. Central station; open for inspection from 10:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. every day afternoons.
PHILIP MURPHY,
79 E. Madison-st., 2d floor Boston Store.

TO RENT—$30 FLAT—6 ROOMS, PER MONTH, [illegible] 2031 Walnut-st.; 7 rooms, per month, $75. [illegible] 2031 INDIANA-AV.; 8-room flats, beautiful stone front building, 8-room flats, beautiful [illegible] open for inspection.
WOODLAWN-AV., [illegible] corner 43d-st., handsome new building, [illegible] to Ill. Central Ry., at 47th-st., 7 and 8 room flats, to be completed soon; open for inspection daily.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT— NOW READY.
LEXINGTON-AV., COR 66TH-ST.
Elegant stone front 3 flat buildings.
[illegible] to sell; 5 and 6 rooms each.
[illegible] RHODES BROS. & CO., 520 Home Insurance Bldg.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 10-ROOM APARTMENT [illegible] third floor; finished in hardwood, [illegible] sideboard, etc.; steam heat and [illegible] sanitary; [illegible]
OLIVER BOLLETT, 105, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—5 ROOMS FURNISHED; VIcinity 31st and Wabash-av. F J 117, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE WELLSBORO,
NEW SIX-ROOM APARTMENTS.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
CORNER OF CALUMET-AV. AND 31ST-ST.
FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES ONLY.
CENTER OF BEST RESIDENCE DISTRICT OF SOUTH SIDE.

Building stone and pink buff Roman brick, copper bays, black hardware, hardwood trim and mantels, china cabinets, hat racks, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges, letter boxes, speaking tubes, electric bells, refrigerators, dumb waiters, enamel bath-tubs, hot water, steam heat, shades and screens, marble and mosaic entrances, janitor service.

FRANK WELLS, Agt.,
189 La Salle, R. 47.

TO RENT—
THE POTOMAC,
Cor. Michigan-av. and 30th-st.
(The choicest location in Chicago.)
Elegantly appointed apartments of 7, 8, and 15 rooms; steam heat, hot water, electric light, gas ranges and logs, refrigerators, sideboards, etc., furnished to tenants gratis; prices from $85 up; possession now; agent on premises day and evening.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 158 and 158 La Salle-st., Exclusive agents.

TO RENT— "THE ALBEMARLE."—NOW READY
Lake-av. and 39th-st. 7 large rooms and bath.

These apartments excel in finish and appointment any yet constructed, possessing everything known to the builders' art that can possibly add
ELEGANCE, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE,
and are intended to be the most perfect and elegant home apartments in the city.
MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.
Now open for inspection. Leases to acceptable parties at reasonable rates. For terms apply
RHODES BROS. & CO., Agts., 520 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT— "THE BRIGHTON,"
Corner Indiana-av. and 41st-st.
ONE BLOCK FROM ELEVATED R. R. STATION.
High class 7 and 8 room apartments, large bath, room, pantries, and 5 closets; steam heat, hot and cold water, janitor service, gas ranges, sideboards, refrigerators, electric light, hardwood finish, marble and mosaic entrance, lifts, shades, and laundries; east and south frontage; the most comfortable and elegant apartments in Chicago.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
3920 Cottage Grove-av. 158 La Salle-st.
Telephone 838 Oakland.

TO RENT—OSCEOLA—
3716 LAKE-AV.,
Overlooking Lake Michigan.
New Fireproof Building.
Large, light, and airy apartments, supplied with steam heat, hot and cold water, gas ranges, laundry tubs, clothes-drier, refrigerator, shades, passenger and freight elevators, telephone, wired for electric lighting, hardwood finish, hardwood floors, mantels, and sideboards; entrance hall of mosaic and marble. Each has 7 rooms, large bathroom, and ample closets.
Will make advantageous terms for a 2 to 5 years' lease. CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT— Apartments in
THE FORESTON.
A new and elegant building corner of Forest-av. and 33d-st., 7 rooms each; complete in all appointments.

Steam heat.	Hardwood finish.
Hot water.	Mantels.
Laundries.	Sideboards.
Gas ranges.	Refrigerators.
Janitor service.	Screens.
Shades.	Marble bathrooms.

Will make 1, 2, and 3 years' leases.
WILLIAM M. BAKER,
Room 205, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN NEEDHAM BLDG., S. W. COR. Cottage Grove-av. and 39th-st., new 6-room flats, steam heat, bath-rooms, gas ranges; rent $30 and $32.50. Apply to janitor at building or G. M. SCHMIDT, 419 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—596 KENWOOD-PL.—A FINE 6-ROOM flat; steam heat; very convenient. Call for particulars. W. A. PRIDMORE, cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—HANDSOME 6-ROOM flat, No. 561 S. Normal Parkway, granite (park) front, gas fixtures and range. STORRS & HATHAWAY, 447 Rookery.

TO RENT—FLAT 4 ROOMS, 4TH FLOOR, FRONT; no children; $22. Inquire 2315 S. Park-av., 1st flat.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS, DESIRABLE FURnished 7-room flat near 31st-st., Ill. Central. WARNE, 721, 98 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM, STEAM-HEATED [illegible] flats; 4. c. cor. University-pl. and Rhodes-av., near 35th-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP; DESIRABLE 6-ROOM FLAT; furnished. 125 Dearborn-st., room 10.

North Side.

TO RENT— 465 DEARBORN-AV.
Elegant 8-room apartments; steam heat, gas ranges and logs, open plumbing, hardwood finish, passenger and freight elevators; reasonable rent; open for inspection.
1503-5 WELLINGTON-AV.,
About one block west of Clark-st. cable cars, elegant 6 and 7 room apartments; steam heat, gas ranges and logs, hardwood finish; rent only $50; open for inspection.
CLARK AND SCHOOL STS.
Elegant 5, 7 and 9 room apartments; steam heat and gas ranges; $30 to $50.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT— "The Mineola" and "The Monterey," Southwest corner La Salle-av. and Oak-st.
These fine apartment buildings, just completed, contain modern 6 and 7-room apartments, handsomely finished in hard wood, with hot water heat, hot and cold water, gas ranges, electric lights, window shades and screens, fine elevators, janitor service and every possible convenience, including a finely equipped cafe, janitor and bell boy services; moderate rental. GOUDY, SHAW & ELY,
84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"ALEXANDRIA," 620 TO 630 N. Clark-st., near Lincoln Park and Lake Shore drive. A strictly first-class building with all modern conveniences. Several 6-room apartments left. Open Sunday and during week.
HALL, DRESSER & CO.,
The Temple, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—290 AND 292 RUSH-ST., JUST NORTH of Walton-pl., in the new "Cambria" apartment building; first floor flat of 7 rooms, containing every possible modern convenience; only 18 minutes' walk from business center.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
6-room flat, 421 Superior-st., first floor; steam heat, range, etc.; in first class condition.
WINSTON & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE FINEST FLAT ON THE NORTH Side; elegant location; view of Lake; all modern improvements; steam heat, etc.
H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Major Block, 149 La Salle-st. Established 1870.

TO RENT—THE ALTON—TWO 9 AND ONE 5 room apartments in new, beautiful building, modern improvements, janitor service; two blocks from Lincoln Park. 435 and 437 Belden-av.

TO RENT—BY PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.
543 Burling-st., 2d flat, 7 rooms and bath, $40.

TO RENT—$19—694 ORCHARD-ST.—SIX LIGHT, convenient rooms, first floor, in thorough repair. M. WATKINS, 695, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT, NEAR Lincoln Park; $60.
SULLIVAN, R. 55, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN SIX-ROOM SECOND FLAT; fine location; rent $25. 1458 Wellington-av.

TO RENT—FLAT, 7 ROOMS, 1000 N. HALSTED-ST. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE, NEW 7-ROOM DAYLIGHT flat, cor. Clark and Belmont-av., $18.

West Side.

TO RENT—1573 W. MADISON-ST.; TWO NEW elegant 6-room apartments east of Garfield Park, 100 feet from cable stop; hardwood finish; open grates; steam heating; gas ranges; electric lighting; janitor service; $40 to $45. J. DEARDORFF, 114 S. Hoyne-av., near W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN FLATS, 7 ROOMS AND bath, $20 a month, in "The Ayreshire," corner Western-av. and Fillmore-st.; take Milwaukee-av. cable cars to Western-av. and walk 3 blocks north; everything completed; open for inspection.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — 756 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—MODern apartment of 9 rooms; every convenience; rent $65 per month.
T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
New modern 8-room flats, 627 and 629 S. Albany-av., opp. Douglas Park; only $30.
MADDEN BROS.,
167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2D FLAT, 940 PARK-AV.; 7 ROOMS; modern; hardwood finish; very desirable; $35. J. DEARDORFF, 114 S. Hoyne-av., near W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—1159 CONGRESS-ST., ELEGANT MODern 7-room flat, steam heated; gas range, laundry, with handsome interior decorations; terms reasonable to reliable party. Apply 1161.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND BATH; NEW; $25. 400 W. Taylor-st.

TO RENT—235 WARREN-AV., NEW LIGHT 7-room flat, all improvements, $35.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FLAT, NICELY furnished; not to exceed $75; within 15 minutes of Court House; South Side preferred. Address O 446, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT BUILDINGS; WE have tenants waiting. W. A. PRIDMORE, cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.

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TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SPLENDID, LARGE PLATE FRONT store, 5618 S. Halsted-st., $30; also nice store, 446 69th-st., Englewood; both A1 locations for business. STORES & HATHAWAY, 447 Rookery.

TO RENT—FOR RENT—STORE AND ROOMS; GOOD LOcation for saloon or boarding-house; near Stockyards; 14 rooms overhead of store; rent $50 per month. E. F. RYAN, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 1444.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON—3011-3013 COTTAGE Grove-av., store and basement, 40x84 ft.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—RETAIL STORES—
1816 Wabash-av.
[illegible]-st., s. e. cor. Armour-av., 7 stores.
[illegible]-st., n. w. cor. Dearborn-st.
Stony Island-av., n. w. cor. 64th-st.
3011-3013 Cottage Grove-av.
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TO RENT—THE NEW FIVE-STORY BRICK building, 545, 547, and 549 Wabash-av., 67x186; specially adapted for carriage or furniture manufacturers. WALTER H. WILSON, 36 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT—1906 WABASH-AV., Storeroom, 25x80; immediate possession.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
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TO RENT—426-428 STATE-ST., STORE, 40X100; suitable for garden, restaurant, or saloon purposes. VAN VLISSINGEN & ISMOND, Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 24X100, NO. 25 MICHIgan-av.; cheap.
VAN VLISSINGEN & ISMOND,
Major Blk., 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORES, CHOICE LOCATION, N. W. corner Wabash-av. and 35th-st.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Est'd 1870. Major Blk., 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE OR PART; FINE location; good locality. 241 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—38 STATE-ST.—LARGE STORE OR building, south of Lake-st. 241 E. Madison-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE PLATE FRONT STORE and basement, 838 West Madison-st.; A1 location for business. STORRS & HATHAWAY, 447 Rookery.

TO RENT—BY PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.
341 S. Canal-st., large store and basement, suitable for wholesale liquor store.

TO RENT—1573 AND 1575 W. MADISON-ST.—2 new store rooms suitable for dry goods and notions; needed in neighborhood; price moderate. J. DEARDORFF, 114 S. Hoyne-av., near W. Madison-st.

FOR RENT — STORE — 1935 W. 12TH-ST., fronting main entrance to Douglas Park; good location for drug store and soda fountain. S. R. MARTIN, Agent, on premises.

TO RENT—STORE 209 W. ADAMS-ST.; GOOD for retail liquors. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—THREE ELEGANT STORES, STEAM heated, in the Majestic, the new 7-story apartment building, corner Rush and Walton-pl.; splendid location for florist, druggist, merchant tailor, millinery, confectioner, etc. G. P. FISCHER,
Suite 601, 120 and 122 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—287 E. KINZIE-ST.—STORE AND basement. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE ROOM NO. 382 N. Clark-st. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

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TO RENT—1 AND 3 NORTH CLARK-ST., LIGHT offices, single or en suite; steam heat, elevator, hot water, etc.; $18 to $32 per month.
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TO RENT—NEW APARTMENT HOTEL—
5642-5646-48-50 Jefferson-av.
90 large rooms, 4 stores; can add 25 extra rooms. 2 marble entrances, 12 public baths, 16 toilet rooms. All modern conveniences.
100 feet from cable leaving Jackson Park.
300 feet from Illinois Cent. South Park Depot.
600 feet from 57th-st. entrance World's Fair.
Rent reasonable.
LUDLOW & ROOD, Owners,
3452 Prairie-av.

THE ELEGANT NEW IRVINGTON HOTEL—
Cor. 56th-st. and Greenwood-av.
Strictly first-class.
OPEN JUNE 1ST.
Within easy walking distance of the most popular entrance to World's Fair.
Parties wishing to engage rooms in advance address L. E. STEINFELD,
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TO RENT—
Hotels, stores, houses, and flats in vicinity of World's Fair.
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Tacoma Building.
Branch office, 318 63d-st., adjoining Woodlawn Station.

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Madison-av., 30 rooms, fine order, west of Stony Island-av. Within 2 and 3 blocks World's Fair. Inquire W. L. ALLEN, Tea Store, 241 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL, 38 ROOMS, AND FURNITURE for sale in a city of 5,000; a bargain.
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TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS—WE HAVE a few for list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—60-ROOM HOTEL, CORNER 71ST-ST. and Cregier-av. 6451 Myrtle-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
FOR MANUFACTURING OR STORAGE.
Lot 260x234, with railroad switch.
2-story brick, 75x150, 25 feet high.
1-story frame warehouse, 50x150.
Vacant yard room to rent.
Will divide; immediate possession.
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TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR CHICAGO DRY Goods Commission Building, 207, 209, and 211 Jackson-st., 25,000 feet; 150, 155 feet long; good light, high ceiling, steam heat, passenger and freight elevator service.
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TO RENT—1906 WABASH-AV., 2d story, 25x160; front and rear entrance; use of freight elevator.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—2,500 SQUARE FEET IN THE RAND-McNally Building, to be vacated by World's Fair officials; suitable for publishers or subscription book agency; no machinery. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166-168 Adams-st.

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WANTED—TO RENT—SECURING TENANTS and collection of rents a specialty; we have the best organized renting department in Chicago; benefited by the services of over 30 experienced men; we handle stores, houses, flats, etc.; your business will be handled with promptness and intelligence without trouble to you; office open day and night.
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1810 MICHIGAN-AV. — TWO DESIRABLE rooms with board; first-class; choice location.

1815 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE, WELL-FURNISHed room; first-class table; terms reasonable.

2123 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; also day boarders.

2251 SOUTH PARK-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board near I. C. R. R. station.

2731 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND board; transients accommodated.

3050 LAKE PARK-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE lake-front furnished rooms with board.

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North Side.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

242 DEARBORN-AV. — 1ST CLASS ACCOMmodation and board; visitors or permanent parties.

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WITH BOARD—DELIGHTFUL FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished, to couple, with or without child, in strictly private family, willing to pay for exceptional accommodations; references; North Side. Address M B 121, Tribune office.

West Side.

472 W. ADAMS—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board, in elegant location.

701 MONROE-ST.—WANTED—DAY BOARDERS.

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"CENTRAL HOUSE 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House; room 50c a day, $2.50 week, with board $4.25 a day, $6.50 a week, upward.

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W. E. MARSH, Jr., of Galt House, Cincinnati, O.

FOR COMFORT, CONVENIENCE, AND ECONOMY try Wardle's European Hotel, 61st and Dearborn; 75 cents and $1 per day; no "fire-trap" modern 3-story brick; proprietor owns; new furniture; clean, respectable; w. of "Fair grounds;" 20 minutes' walk; electric cars 1 block; desirable for families or ladies alone; send for circular.

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HOTEL TRENTON, EUROPEAN, 302 DEARBORN-st.; 250 rooms; $1 per day and upwards; newly furnished; modern improvements.
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MT. VERNON HOTEL, 59 PLYMOUTH-PLACE, block south of Postoffice; fireproof; elevator, steam; respectable; 50c to $1.50 day; reasonable weekly.

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SURPLUS $275.000.00

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An Interview Requested.

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County and City

BONDS

SAFEST OF ALL

INVESTMENTS

We own and offer, subject to sale:	Real value of property estimated.	TOTAL DEBT.
Lincoln, Neb., 6's	$60,000,000	$1,025,500
Kansas City, S. D. 6's	200,000,000	831,500
Upper Sandusky, O., 6's	2,500,000	80,000
Milwaukee 5's	170,000,000	4,854,500
Ogden, Utah, 5's	18,000,000	540,000
Hudson County, N. J., 5's	2,500,000	101,000
Nevada, Mo., 5's	4,701,858	19,000
Muscatine, Ill., 5's	480,000	5,000
Pittsburgh, Pa., 6's	200,000,000	6,500,000
Meagher Co., Mont., 6's	6,500,000	165,000
New Whatcom, Wash., 6's	12,000,000	295,000

The Bonds offered above are secured by a TAX LIEN on all the taxable property within the boundaries of the various municipalities named, and we recommend them as a safe investment.

Prices and full information on these and other similar securities furnished on application. Write for Bond List.

The present is an unusually favorable time to purchase high-grade Bonds.

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS INVITED.

N. W. Harris & Co

. . . BANKERS . . .

163-165 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

New York Boston

CITY OF DETROIT.

Controller's Office, May 15th, 1893.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE CITY OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, May 29th, 1893, at 12 o'clock, noon local time, for the purchase of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of Park Improvement Bonds of the City of Detroit, Mich., of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable in the City of New York. Bonds will be dated July 1st, 1893, and payable thirty years from date of issue. This issue is the last of a series of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars authorized by Act No. 444 of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, approved June 21st, 1889. Bonds will be registered or coupon, as may be preferred, and bidders will so state in their bid. On delivery of bonds accrued interest, if any, will be charged. The right to reject any, a part, or all bids is expressly reserved. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds," with the name of bidders.

PATRICK BARRY,
Deputy and Acting Controller.

CITY OF DETROIT.

Controller's Office, May 15th, 1893.

BOULEVARD IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE CITY OF DETROIT.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, May 29th, 1893, at 12 o'clock, noon, local time, for the purchase of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Boulevard Improvement Bonds of the City of Detroit, Mich., of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable in the City of New York. Bonds will be dated August 1st, 1893, and payable thirty years from date of issue. This issue is the last of a series of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars authorized to be issued by Act No. 389 of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, May 8th, 1889. Bonds will be registered or coupon, as may be preferred, and bidders will so state in their bid. On delivery of bonds accrued interest, if any, will be charged. The right to reject any, a part, or all bids is expressly reserved. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Boulevard Improvement Bonds," with the name of bidders.

PATRICK BARRY,
Deputy and Acting Controller.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co.

OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, April 25th, 1893.—The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company will be held at the Company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, June 1, 1893, at 1 p. m., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as shall come before said meeting, and to take action upon formally merging with this company the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company, the capital stock of which has been acquired by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. Transfer books will close on Saturday, April 29th, at noon, and reopen Friday, June 2d, next. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.

MARVIN HUGHITT,
M. L. SYKES, Secretary. President.

Breese & Cummings,

BANKERS and STOCK BROKERS,

111 and 113 Monroe-st.

Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Money loaned on collaterals.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

SPECULATION—We offer special facilities to operators, large or small, for trading on margins in stocks, grains, or provisions. Market letter issued regularly, giving latest confidential advices. Orders received on one per cent margin. Our book "Speculation, or How to Trade," mailed on receipt of 2c stamp. C. F. VAN WINKLE & CO., Brokers, 236 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AN IMPROVED FEELING

INVESTMENT BUYING INDICATES RAPIDLY RETURNING CONFIDENCE.

Grain Markets Decidedly Lower—Chargeable to Better Outlook for Crops—A Warm Sun in the West and Rainfall in Europe—Cables Heavy Though Rather Conflicting—Wheat Loses Nearly Two Cents and Corn More than One Cent—Cash Corn in Good Demand.

The tone of affairs in banking circles was more cheerful yesterday than it has been at any time before during the recent trouble. The local demand for money is no longer more urgent than it is possible to accommodate. The country banks have to a considerable extent ceased drawing down their balances. There is indeed good enough reason for that, for they have already drawn them down about as far as they can, and there is nothing more to be feared from that quarter. City deposits are showing an increase, too, at many of the banks. Altogether the bank officers have found much in the situation that looks promising and little of an unfavorable character. A few days more of as great progress toward restored confidence as was made yesterday will make a marked change in the situation. Many of the banks are running excessively strong and as soon as they are convinced that there is to be no causeless run they will be glad to let out money much more freely than they have been doing.

The commercial paper market has come to an almost complete standstill, but those who are best able to judge of the situation look for an early and favorable change. The country banks have been considerably frightened and not only stopped buying paper but drew down their city balances sharply. Country banks do not rest any easier than other institutions, however, when they have large idle balances on hand, and a few days more is expected to show marked evidence of this both in a return flow of currency toward city correspondents and in a better market for commercial paper.

The market at the Stock Exchange yesterday was satisfactory or otherwise, according to the standpoint from which one chooses to look at it. To the speculator who wished to see rapid jumps in quotations the market was unsatisfactory. To the investor who is glad to see securities get into strong hands and a firm foundation laid for improvement the market was everything that could be desired. Trading was active, but quotations were little more than firm. There was more trading in regular stock than has been seen lately. Many orders were in the market, both for round amounts and for fractional lots, which came from investors who stand ready to pay for the stock and lock it in their tin boxes. One encouraging feature was a bid of 75 for 1,000 shares, or any part, of West Side stock. Coming from a strong quarter as this bid did, it was excellent evidence that capital feels that the bottom has been touched. West Side opened at 175¾. It gradually worked down to 175. Once, however, it came back nearly to the opening price, the net gain for the day being only ¼ point. Without question, however, the day's trading put stock in stronger hands, but for that matter it is pretty evident that stock which has changed hands through the present decline without being shaken out must already be in pretty strong hands.

There was some liquidating going on in North Side of the same character that has been seen in it for several days. It is understood at the Stock Exchange, and is indeed known to a certainty, that this is the liquidation of a large block of stock purchased some months ago and paid for at that time. There is every evidence that this liquidation has now been completed. If that evidence is correct a decided weight is removed from the market, and the stock may soon be expected to sympathise with the firmer feeling in other securities.

The directors of the Diamond Match company and of the American Strawboard company have declared the regular quarterly dividends on the stocks of these companies, and as a result the market was firmer yesterday. Diamond Match went up to 119½ and Strawboard advanced to 62 for regular stock. There are some strong friends of both of these properties who feel confident that quotations are much too low, and they have gradually picked up considerable stock.

Several directors of the brewery companies speak positively regarding the prospect for dividends on the brewery stocks in January. They declare that there will be no question about earnings being sufficient and that it is the judgment of the American directors that dividends should be paid. Quotations for the brewery stocks were rather firmer yesterday, but the trading was not active.

Calumet Dock was firmer, selling up to 58 for the account. Lake Street advanced to 23. The packing stocks continued in good demand, and prices steady. Quotations for Street's Stable Car were higher, the stocks selling at 26 regular.

The more conservative operators are well satisfied with the course of the market. If prices were to jump rapidly, they say, before the public had a chance to get any stock, there would not be a firm foundation, and it would be doubtful if the advance could be held. As the market is now working they declare that its position is being steadily strengthened, and that when the advance does start there will be nothing to menace the situation the moment the advance is well under way. There are others who do not take such a cheerful view. They think the heavy buying of the last day or two, the improved feeling generally, and the decided improvement in Wall street, all combined, should have resulted in a decided advance, and they are disappointed because stocks have been only steady. General sentiment is more cheerful almost anywhere one goes than it is among the professional traders at the Stock Exchange. Bankers and business-men generally seem to have gone already quite a distance towards restored confidence, but at the Stock Exchange there is still doleful predictions to be heard. Whether this is due to an interest on the short side of the market or not cannot be said. One of the points that gloomy traders are emphasizing particularly is the wide difference between account and regular stock. They point to the excessive carrying charges which such a difference indicates and say that no bull market can be founded upon such conditions. Some of the strongest bankers, however, do not hesitate to say that they will be ready to let out money with a much freer hand within three or four days if there are no further unfavorable developments. They declare that there is an ample supply of money and that many of the banks would be glad to increase their loans as soon as they are completely convinced that there is to be no further serious trouble.

The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

10 C B & M Co	314	50 N C S R R Co act	245¾
15 D M Co Ill	118¾	10 St Paul Co	73
5 do	119	50 W C St R R act	175¾
50 do	118¾	15 do	174
25 L St R R	22	50 do	173¾
50 Am S B Co	70	50 do sc 30	173¾
50 do act	60	50 do act	174
5 do	59	50 C & C G & D	57
50 N C S R R Co act	246¾	10 do cash	57¼
150 do act	246	50 do act	57¾
20 do b 3	245¾	50 do sc 30	57¾
60 do act	245¾	50 M & C B C	248

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

7 W C St R R	175¾	100 W C St R R act	175¼
5 do	175	100 do act	175
50 do act	175	50 do act	175¼
50 do act	175¼	200 Am S B Co	69¾
50 do act	175	50 N C St RR Co act	244¾
100 do act	175¾	8 do	245
50 do act	175¾	50 do act	245¾
250 do act	176	50 do act	246
100 do act	175¾	1 do	246
20 do	175¾	50 do act	245¾
50 do act	175¾	50 do act	245¾
50 do act	175¾	50 do act	246
50 do act	175¾	50 do act	246
50 do act	175¾	50 D M Co Ill., act	119¾
50 do act	175¾	50 do act	119¾
50 do act	175¾	100 St Paul R R	73
50 do act	175¾	50 M & C Brew Co	29
50 do act	175¾	30 C B & Malt Co	32
25 do	175¾	50 Street's C L	57¾
50 do	175¾	50 C G & D	57¾
25 do	175¾	100 do act	58
20 do	175¾	50 do	57
100 do act	175¾		

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

50 WCStRR act	175¾	10 D M Co Ill	119
10 do	173	150 Am St Bd Co	60
250 do act	175¾	15 Mil & C B Co	59½
50 do	173¾	5 C St RR Co	245
280 do	172	50 CB&MCo act	31¼
30 Chi F & P Co	44		

BONDS.

$10.000 Chi Gas Lt and Coke Co 5s 85

SALES AFTER CALLS.

110 WCStRR	172¾	10 CaCoAD	58¾
100 do act	175¾	10 M & C B Co	25
50 do act	175¾	50 N C St RR Co act	244¾
50 do	173	50 do act	244¾
50 do	173¾	50 do act	245
50 do act	175¾	10 Am St Bd Co	61¼
15 D M Co Ill	119	40 do	61¾
100 do act	175¾	10 do b30	62¼
30 Lake St. L RR	23	30 do	62
10 do	23¾	29 Ch&SRapTCo	87¼

Engagements of gold for export today amounted to $1,000,000. Sterling rates continued firm and cable transfers were abnormally high. It seems that the people with sterling loans in New York deferred their repayment on the idea that the sterling market would decline, and that they could make cable transfers presently. Conditions did not bear out their supposition, and some of them paid yesterday as high as 490¾ for cable. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	*Demand.*
Posted	486¼	490
Actual	485½	489¼
Documentary	484	487½

If the advices from foreign banks which are being received by the Chicago institutions doing a foreign exchange business are to be relied upon, there has been no overestimation of the amount of money which the foreigners are to bring here this summer, in spite of the fact that World's Fair crowds up to the present time may have disappointed some. Foreign advices of letters of credit issued are increasing daily. Early in the season bankers saw that the business of this character was going to be of more importance than they generally anticipated. Some, however, based on that early rush of business, proved to be far too small. The number of letters of credit that are being drawn continues to surprise the most sanguine expectations.

The Financial Chronicle says as follows:

"The stock market has at last settled down to something like a normal state. The feeling on the street was perfectly easy today and not the slightest trace of the recent excitement was visible anywhere. People who were demoralized when prices were tumbling down have got their second wind and are buying judiciously feeling that if by any chance the market should be depressed again it will recover at later work up to a higher range. The buying has been particularly good for the last two or three days, and the bears have not been able to cover. The borrowing demand is about as brisk as it ever was, and this has a good deal to do with the recovery, as the floating supply has been diminished through investment purchases. It is to be said that there is no organized bull clique, and for this reason we need not look for a big advance in prices. The market is in a healthy look, however, and ought to work up."

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 17.	*May 10.*
New York	$115,885,601	$126,391,104
Chicago	17,640,000	19,315,510
Boston	16,934,393	16,462,406
Philadelphia	15,193,314	11,433,388
St. Louis	3,919,850	3,671,099
Baltimore	2,660,897	2,537 196
New Orleans	1,433,987	1,856,405

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40c premium; Boston, 5@10c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 17.—[Special.]—Buying in of short stock, coupled with a moderate demand in certain quarters for investment, gave rise to fresh renewed strength to the stock market of today. The course of prices at the opening was, however, very curious, and deserves particular explanation. A London cable from "Americans," prior to the opening of our own exchange, where were several remarkable declines. Louisville, St. Paul, and Northern Pacific preferred all sold a point or below the level of yesterday's New York closing. London, moreover, was filled with rumors of the most absurd character regarding Wall street banking houses. This belated echo of last week's local gossip promptly crossed the ocean to New York again, where it met with a reception which must have astonished London. The truth seems to be that a band of Wall street operators, who have this week been active in market short, conceived a brilliant plan of upsetting prices on the other side and so again demoralizing New York. Being under great headway at this kind of tactics they overdid the matter and were laughed at for their pains. The local opening declines, in fact—many of them wide—were wiped out in the first hour. This done, the market once more drifted into great irregularity. Here and there it was evident that organized pools, chiefly made up of smaller board-room traders, were operating for the rise. This was true of Northern Pacific preferred, of Sugar certificates, and especially of the national cordage. With the last-named stock some of the speculators who dabbled in it in the 70s seemed once more to be actively engaged in a move to further encouraging sign. Northern Pacific stock ran up a point or more on heavy trading in the room—for contingent yearning today, what everybody seemed to know fortnight ago, that the organization of a strong collateral trust upon its collects had been practically assured. Outside of these movements the market, which culminated in a sharp closing rally, there was practically no activity in the market. Some stocks, where the short interest was well predounced, were sold off again before the close; and, indeed, it could hardly be said that the situation as a whole reflected any material change. The failure of one more Texas land bank, two small bank suspensions in Minnesota, one in South Carolina, and the engagement of another of a million and a half for eager, made up the day's news.

Government bonds steady; State bonds dull.

Money on call easy at 2 @ 3 per cent; last loan, 2; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484¼@488 for sixty day bills and 490¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 305,000 shares, including: Atchison, 13,200; Burlington and Quincy, 8,900; Chicago Gas, 14,700; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,900; Distilling, 23,000; Erie, 3,400; General Electric, 5,400; Louisville and Nashville, 9,400; Manhattan, 5,200; Missouri Pacific, 7,800; New York Central, 4,400; National Cordage, 17,000; Northern Pacific preferred, 19,700; North American, 5,900; Reading, 6,900; Rock Island, 6,400; St. Paul, 4,900; Sugar, 7,100; Western Union, 9,100.

Railroad bonds were firm. The sales were $938,000. Chicago and Northern Pacific firsts rose 3, to 72; International and Great Northern firsts, coupon off, 2, to 109; Kansas and Texas seconds 2½, to 45¾; Northern Pacific consol 5s 3¾, to 96; St. Louis and San Francisco consol 6s 2, to 64, and Union Pacific gold 6s rose 2, to 97. Michigan Central 7s of 1902 fell 2¼, to 104½; Susquehanna and Western 5s 2¼, to 105; and St. Paul and Sioux City seconds 2, to 120.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.* M'y 17	*Closing.* M'y 18
Atchison	13,154	26¾	25	26¼	25¾
Am. Cot. Oil	2,635	37¾	36	37¾	36¾
Do pfd	100	75	75	75	76
Ann. Sugar	20,250	86	82¾	84½	81¾
Do pfd	1,040	95¾	95	95	94
Ann. Tob	964	66	65	66	65¾
B. R. & P	1,500	74¾	73¾	73¾	73¼
C. B. & Q	13,552	96¾	94¾	96¾	95
C. & N. W	1,960	107¾	107¾	107¾	107
Do pfd	100	138	138	138	138
C. M. & St. P	40,350	69¾	68	69¾	69¼
Do pfd	350	117¾	117¼	117¾	115¾
C. R. I. & P	10,148	72¾	71	72¾	71¾
C. St. P. M. & O	1,700	42	41	42	41
Do pfd	100	117	117	117	
Canada So	1,000	51¾	50¾	51	51
Ches. & Ohio	4,160	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¼
C. St. P. M. & M	110	110	110	110	110
Colo. Fuel	2,380	44	41	44	44
C. C. C. & St. L	1,915	43¾	42	43¾	41¼
Cent. R. & of N. J	534	109¾	109	109¾	108¾
C. & W. Ill	100	84	84	84	83¾
Do pfd	320	96¾	95¾	96¾	96
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	400	120	118	119¾	117
Chicago Gas	14,660	73¾	71¼	72¾	73¾
C. & E. R. 1. & P	400	10	9¾	10	10
D. L. & W	6,940	136¾	137¾	139¾	138¾
Del. & Hud	767	138	137	138	138
Den. & Rio G	300	14	14	14	14
Do pfd	2,069	48¾	47¾	48¾	46¾
Dist. & C. F. Co	28,727	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
Edison	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Gen'l El	6,653	75¾	74¾	75¾	74¾
Great North'n pfd	300	130	130	130	
G. B. W. & St. P	300	8	6	8¾	8
Hocking Valley	300	25	22¾	25	23¾
Ill. Cent	600	95¾	94¾	95¾	95
Iowa Cent	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
Do pfd	100	21	21	21	
Lake Shore	2,012	123¾	120¾	123¾	120¾
Louis. & Nash	3,230	67¾	65¾	67¾	67¾
L. E. & W	400	18¾	18	18¾	17¾
Do pfd	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	69¾
Laclede Gas	600	16¾	15¾	16¾	15¾
Do pfd	200	15	15	15	
Manhattan	7,850	98¾	96¾	98¾	96¾
M. K. & T	400	13¾	12¾	13¾	13
Do pfd	800	31¾	31	31¾	31
Memphis & C	5,945	135	131¾	135	130¼
Mob. & Ohio	450	19¾	18	19¾	
Minn. & St. Louis	200	13	11¾	13	11¾
Do pfd	300	37	37	37	
N. Y. & N. E	2,010	37¾	36¾	37¾	36½
Nor. Pac	2,800	15¾	14¾	15¾	14¾
Do pfd	1,400	35¾	34¾	35¾	34¾
N. Y. L. E. & W	3,425	19¾	18	19¾	18¾
Do pfd	400	39¾	38¾	39	38¾
N. Y. Cent	4,100	103	100¾	102	100¾
Nor. & W	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
Do pfd	50	27¾	27¾	27¾	26
Nash. & Chatt	300	90	88	90	86½
N. J., Sus. & W	1,000	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pfd	100	58	58	58	
Nor. Am. Co	6,230	10¾	9¾	10¾	9¾
N. Y. O. & W	3,550	16¾	14¾	16¾	14¾
Nat. Linseed	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Nat. Lead	2,200	32¾	31¾	32¾	31¾
Do pfd	370	76	76	76	74
Nat. Cordage	25,967	20¾	15	20¾	15¾
Do pfd	500	62¾	60	61	60
Ont. & W. & St. L	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15
P. & A	400	34¾	34	34¾	
Phil. & Reading	9,860	29	23¾	24	25¾
Pac. Mail	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Pullman	462	177	176	177	176
P. C. C. & St. L	700	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Rich. Termal	900	6¾	6	6	5¾
Do pfd	3,000	32	29¾	15¾	
Starch	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
St. Paul	700	80¾	79¾	80¾	79¾
St. Fac. & S. W	2,200	64	62¾	64	62¾
Do pfd	600	12¾	12	12¾	12
Tex. Pac	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Tenn. Coal	1,000	18¾	17¾	18	17¾
U. S. Rub	400	43¾	43	43¾	41¾
Union Pac	8,400	50¾	49¾	50¾	49¾
U. P. D. & G	225	10¾	10¾	10¾	10
W. & L. E	250	14	13¾	14	
Do pfd	400	51¾	49¾	51¾	
Wabash	1,000	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Do pfd	1,085	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Western Union	1,120	86¼	84¾	86¼	84¾
Wis. Cent	300	11¾	10	11¾	9

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	155	Fargo	140
American	114	United States	53

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	112½	U. S. 4½s reg	99
U. S. 4s coup	112¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$000 ACOs	105@110¾	100 NYS&WIst rf 5s	105
2000 AC&Pist	110	2000 NPist cp	116@116¼
80000 Atch 2d CIA 8s	98¾	5000 NP2d cp	109¾
12000 Atch 4s	80@80¾	1000 Pecon 1st	69
3000 BCRa Nist	102¾	7000 NYO&Wrf 4s	32@33
2000 CanSist	102	2000 NYLE&Wn cn 2d	
12000 CNJ1st c f	116¾@116¾		
	116¾@116¾	9000 NYC&StL 4s	95¾@95
22000 Cof NJgm	110@111	22000 ORIm cn 5s	50
2000 CaOgn 6s	100	2000 OSL 1st	102@102¾
3000 CaOCm 5s	100¾@101	2000 PD&Eist-Eid	80@80½
2000 CB&QDs	99	2000 P of M 1st 4s	93¾
4000 CB&Q5s	119	4000 P of M 2d ex	101¾
4000 CB&Q Nebr 4s	85¾	2000 PA Rist lo	106@106¾
2000 CAEI 1st	114¾	2000 PaR2d in	29
12000 CH&P 5s cp	90@90¾	1000 PaR3d in	22¾
2000 CH&P 5s	90¾	1000 PaR4d in	15¾
2000 CGL&CCo 1st	92@93¾	4000 PaR4d rg	108
2000 CaE Inc	35	7000 PineCr Ky 6s	17¾
2000 CRIP 1st rf 5s	99	2000 RGW 1st 4s	75
2000 CHV&Tist	87	2000 RT c f 5s	53¾
1000 DeHcp of '78	103½	3000 SL&SFRCist	B 111
1000 DaRG 4s	89¾	2000 SL&SFRCInc	B 111
5000 DSS&Ais	100@100¾	4000 UPRid 6s Cal tr	
3000 Erie 2d mg	111@112		105@107
1000 ETH&Ris	96	4000 UPRid 6s Cal tr n	
2000 FW&DC 1st	99½		115@115¼
4000 GEDebs	90@90½	1000 SP Ore 1st	112¾
2000 H&StJo cn 1st	114@114¾	1000 SP Ore 2d	97
1000 I&GN 1st cp of	109	1000 TAPist 5s	75
3000 Ia City 1st 5s	105	2000 TAP2d in	10¼@10
1000 Laclede Gas 1st	80¾	3000 TSL&KCIst 6s	67
6000 L&WBen asst	105	4000 UPGld 6s Cal tr n	
17000 L&N cn	108¼@109		96@97
1000 LAELat'n 5s	75¾	2000 UPist of '96	103¾
2000 Met El 2d	105	2000 UPist of '97	106¾
3000 MLS&W ex 5s	105¾	1000 UPist of '98	109¾
3000 M&StPist CA M 5s	104	2000 UPD&Glst	75
2000 M&StPist IaM div	115¾	13000 VMrtg	81@81¾
12000 M&StPis 8 M div	111¾	5000 WStCI 4s	100@100¾
10000 M&StPcn	110	2000 WStCI reg	100
4000 MaOgn 6s	85@86¾	1000 Wab 2d	93¼@93¾
58000 MKaTist 4s	79@79¾	14000 Wabist 5s	101¾
11000 MKaTfd	48¼@48¾	3000 Wabis D&Cen	20¾
12000 NM 1st	94¾	2000 WPA&PCo 1st	70¼
12000 NR of Cal 5s	94¾	1000 WU c f 5s	93
2000 NYCen 4s	99		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 17.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	*Sales.*	*Open.*	*High.*	*Low*	*Close.*
Atchison	4,800	26	26¼	25	26¼
Amn. Sugar	5,000	82½	82¾	80¾	82¾
Do pfd	447	95½	96	94½	95¾
Bell Telephone	6	184	184	184	184
C. B. & Q	4,550	94¼	96¼	94¼	96¼
Chicago Junc. Ry	10	84	84	84	84
Mex. Cent	620	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Pullman	16	178	178	177¾	178
Union Pacific	2,000	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾

BONDS.

$5000 Atch 2ds..86¾@87 | $46000 CBQc5s 99¼@100
1000 Atch 4s | 78¾ | 20000 WisC Inc | 30@20¾
5000 Mex Cent 4s | 67¼ | 10000 Gas 1sts | 73@75
1000 Mex Cent 6s | 110 | 5000 Gas 2ds | 73¾@74
16000 C B & N 5ds | 99¾ | 15000 Gas 2ds | 54@55

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 17.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 51¾@51¾; Reading, 11 11-16 @11¾; Lehigh Valley, 57¾@57¾; Reading 1st, 73¼@73¾; do 2d 1st, 27¾@28¼; do 3d inc., 22¾@23.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Crown Point, 80c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $1.75; Deadwood, 90c; Gould and Curry, 55c; Hale and Norcross, 60c; Homestake, $17.50; Mexican, $1.10; Ontario, $14.50; Ophir, $1.75; Plymouth, 50c; Sierra Nevada, 75c; Standard, $1.35; Union Consolidated, 80c; Yellow Jacket, 65c; Iron Silver, 75c; Quicksilver, $2.50; do preferred, $12.00; Bulwer, 10c.

BOSTON, Mass., May 17.—Allouez Mining Co., 50c; Atlantic, $2.75; Boston & Montana, $24.50; Calumet & Hecla, $7.00; Calumet & Hecla, $385.00; Centennial, $6.50; Franklin, $11.75; Kearsarge, $6.75; Osceola, $27.50; Quincy, $110.00; Santa Fe Copper, $2.00; Tamarack, $145.00.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIP'S WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

The leading markets were fairly active and interest was divided between wheat and corn. The bright and warm weather brought liberal selling orders in both pits and cables were anything but encouraging to holders, reporting general declines. The weather throughout the entire West was reported clear and sunny for the grain crops than for a long time past and the predictions were for continued warmth in the Central West. The feeling after the close was about steady. Puts on July wheat sold at 73¾c down to 73¼@73¾c and were subsequently 73¾c. Calls sold at 74¾c up to 75¼c and were 75¼c late in the afternoon. Puts on July corn sold at 42¾@42⅝c and were 43¼@43½c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 110 cars; corn, 220 cars; oats, 190 cars, and 22,000 hogs.

On the declining market for futures, cash houses made a rule reported an absence of business, yet sales were finally announced, including 250,000 bu No. 2 hard, of which Armour was credited with working 150,000 bu for export. The price was not made known.

Further inroads were made in the local stock of corn by yesterday's sales which approximated 225,000 bu to be taken from store. Contract grade at one time sold ⅝c under July, and later was quoted at only ¼c under for May or round lots. The *Bradstreet* figure showed a decrease in the available supply of 2,343,000 bu.

Oats were relatively steadier than either wheat or corn, and this in spite of reports indicating a favorable outcome for the growing crop. People here from the southern part of the State say the plant is generally in excellent condition since the advent of sunshine and higher temperature, and one close observer of the oats crop goes so far as to estimate the final yield at 800,000,000 bu.

There is talk that the railroads running through Nebraska will advance rates on eastbound traffic June 10. This was not generally known on the floor of the board of trade to measure the claim that receipts from that State will prove materially larger within a few days. People with business connections in Nebraska say most of the corn to come forward in the near future must be taken from cribs along the railways.

"Paradoxical as it may appear," said a man in the corn crowd, "the demand for cash corn is so good that the price broke. May has sold to within 1½c of the July option, and the excellent inquiry for cash lots for shipment to the seaboard. This will at once be noted in the country and will serve to stimulate free shipments from the interior. The crowd is very properly anticipating larger receipts. When July gets down to a level with, or a discount under, the cash I will be a bear."

Kansas City wired that wheat fields which looked a failure a few days ago have improved wonderfully, and promise well. Dun's Paris cable said that rain was falling, and that the market was heavy, with a decline probable. The lower cables, especially that from Berlin, suggested that the crop conditions abroad have been helped by recent rains. About the only bull advice from the other side was the talk of an excited market at Buda-Pesth, the Hungarian capital, where wheat was up equal